



SONGS OF JOHNNY CASH



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Introduction by Christopher S. Wren

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TO MY BROTHER, JACK D. CASH



We lost you one sad day in May 1944

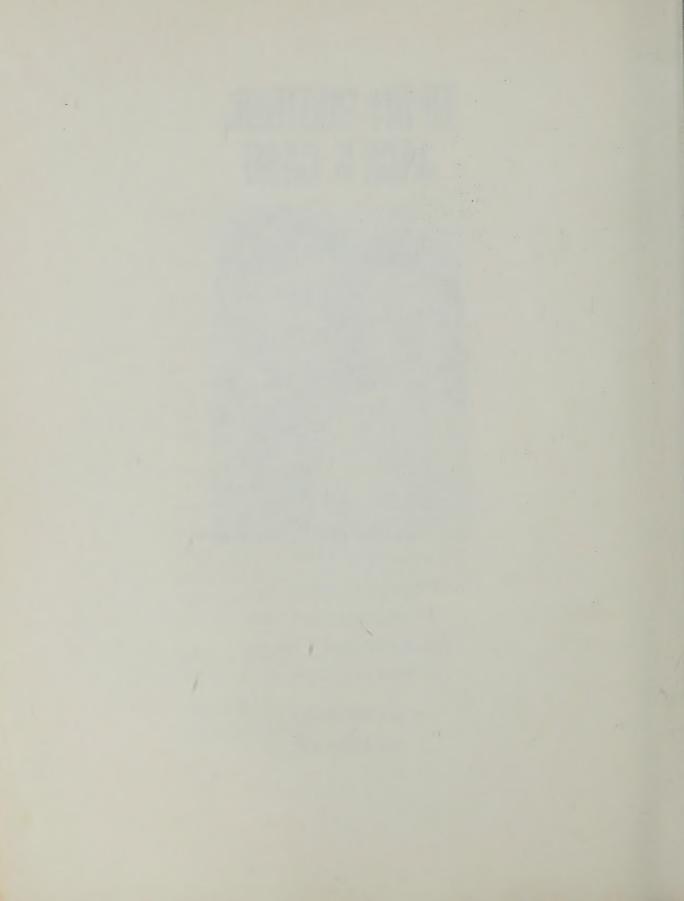
Though the songs that we sang

Are gone from the cotton fields

I can hear the sound of your voice

As they are sung far and wide

In loving memory Your brother, J. R.

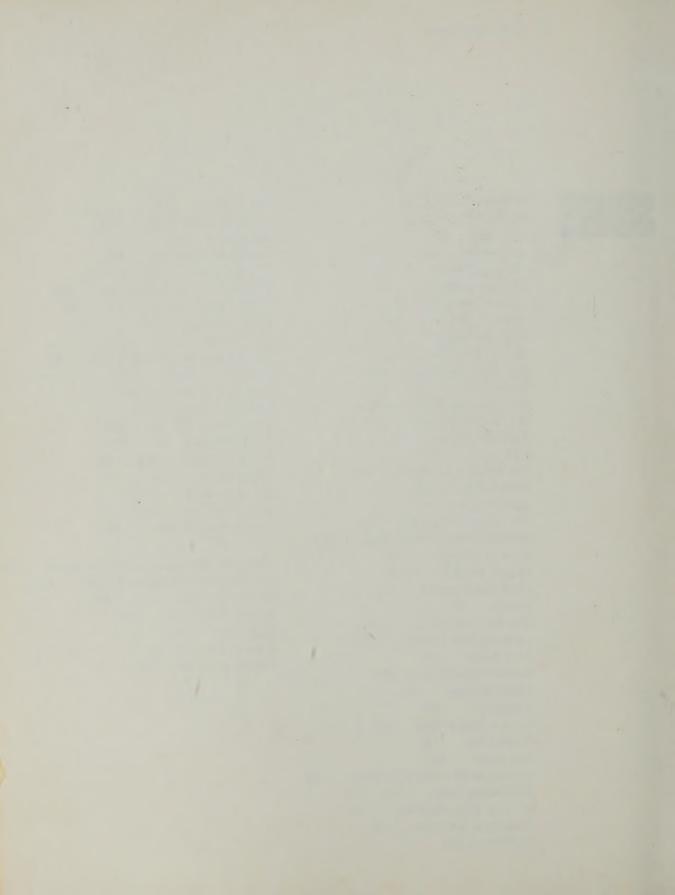


SONGS

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THE RESTLESS BALLAD OF JOHNNY CASH

Introduction by Christopher S. Wren

"It's amazing that such a nothing-looking place could mean so much to you." John R. Cash squinted across the cotton fields that defined the horizons of his boyhood in Dyess, Arkansas. It was his third trip home in ten years. A cotton stalk with a ragged boll that the picking machine had missed snapped under his soft black boot. "I can remember my mother out chopping cotton in that field when she didn't feel like it. I could pick two hundred pounds of cotton right now, not that I want to. It's something you don't forget."

As a teen-ager twenty years ago—they called him J. R. then—he picked 350 pounds a day, dragging a nine-foot-long sack down the tangled rows. Today, at thirty-eight, Johnny Cash is a superstar firmly embedded in the firmament of country music.

Such music was spawned in the rural poverty of the white South. It is Cash's world. Even in foreign fields (at the London Palladium, he broke all attendance records), Cash paces his show like a backwoods revival. Clad in black, his favorite color, he fills the stage—a towering circuit rider selling salvation. He scratches his D-28 Martin guitar high across the inlaid neck, flings it across his back, pulls two harmonicas from his swallowtailed preacher's coat. Guitar, bass, and drum behind him amplify the tempo. Converts not mesmerized in their seats walk forward in steady procession, each to pop the flashbulb of a tiny plastic camera at his sweating face.

Though he needs two corporations to handle his business — they make him possibly the only executive who cracks walnuts with his teeth — Johnny Cash can't really remember

Reprinted by permission of the editors. Adapted from the April 29, 1969 issue of Look Magazine. Copyright ©1969 by Cowles Communications, Inc. how many shows he does a year ("a couple of hundred, at least"), how many songs he's written, how many awards they've racked up. He is driven by darker recollections: when he was young, it took hours and nearly eighty pounds of cotton to fill that nine-foot sack.

Johnny Cash performs the midwifery on his uncommon songs in pencil across long yellow paper, then tucks the finished lyrics inside a black folder "to give them an air of mystery." They hit with the blunt, sometimes violent imagery of a tale told firsthand. Cash conjures up the delirium of an escaped convict dying in the desert: Then up jumped the Devil and ran away laughing. He drank all the waterholes dry. He crams a simple declaration with protest: I'd sing more about more of this land, but all God's children ain't free. Most often, the words disclose a plain-style Faulknerian preoccupation with his rural South.

Country music, if it meets any definition, tells a story. Johnny Cash, who finds hard times something to sing about, has a lot of stories to tell. In the winter of 1935, Ray Cash, a farmer busted by the Depression, put his wife, six kids, and a few belongings in an old truck. Franklin Delano Roosevelt had opened Dyess Colony, fourteen thousand scrub acres up in northeast Arkansas. A man who cleared the land would get twenty acres with a house, barn, and mule.

"I was almost four," Johnny Cash remembers, "but I remember the ice hanging off the trees. It was raining and freezing all the way up. We found house Number 266 and moved in. All us kids slept on the floor that night."

His father and oldest brother hacked out ten acres the first year and planted cotton. They killed water moccasins and a wildcat big enough for three Cash children to lie down on the hide. A good crop brought two bales to the acre. "Dyess Colony was our salvation," says Cash. "I don't know what we would have done otherwise. Probably been following the wheat crop and going to the dogs like the others."

If FDR brought Johnny Cash to Dyess, country music pulled him away. At fourteen he was hauling two five-gallon water jugs for the work gangs along the Tyronza River. He earned two and a half dollars a day: "They kept me running as fast as I could. I'd turn on the radios in the workmen's cars when I was getting the water, and slip in and listen to the country songs."

He even answered music-magazine ads that promised to publish the songs he had begun writing. Sure he was naïve, he says. "They didn't get any of my money because I couldn't raise it. That's the only reason, though."

One July morning in 1950, Johnny Cash—still plowing with two mules — worked in the cotton fields. That afternoon, he joined the Air Force. He was trained as a radio intercept operator and sent to Germany, where he bought his first guitar. After four years, he got out as a staff sergeant.

The way he figured it, he could get into country music as a disc jockey. Heading for Memphis, he enrolled in a radio-announcing course. To support himself, he sold appliances door to door. Cash recalls that he wasn't any good: "I hated every minute. Once in a while, down in the poorest sections of town, I'd sell a used washing machine."

He also hunted the chance to sing. Three times, he asked Sun Records in Memphis for a tryout. He waited six months for one audition, arrived to find it canceled. Finally, after a year, he was given a few minutes. His songs clicked, were recorded, and sold well. A low-key ode to fidelity, "I Walk the Line," shot him into the major leagues. Cash has pulled big at record shop and box office ever since. His mileage spans twenty-six LP albums for Columbia.

A complex spirit who finds the entire world a little claustrophobic, Cash was stretched tauter by the demands of his success. About 1961, he turned to a stimulant, Dexedrine, to keep up. To relax, then, he needed a tranquilizer. He was soon locked into the cruel cycle of "nice" drugs, which were legally available on any doctor's prescription.

One night stopped him cold. "I woke up in jail in Georgia and didn't remember how I got there." A policeman had found him wandering the streets and brought him in to sleep it off. Cash quit pills then and there, outlasting the chill sweats and nightmares. "I had no trouble straightening up," he insists. "I was ready for the gutter, you know. Now I consider myself a good man. I don't make excuses. I guess this is the first time I've talked about it."

His ordeal was private, because the countrymusic business is still wholesome enough to worry over its own. "The guy has so much good in him," says one Nashville writer who admires Cash, "that none of his friends deserted him. John's got a miracle pulling for him, and that's June Carter."

Cash married June Carter in March 1968. "I couldn't be happy with her if I hadn't started living right," he says. June, with the kind of scrubbed good looks that college girls used to have, is full of old-fangled femininity. She rises at 5:30 A.M. to cook the family

breakfast. A large Bible sits in their living room, another in the dining room. Naturally, June delivers the impromptu grace before meals. She cuts John's hair, presses his pants, serves up the squirrels that he sometimes shoots for dinner, and bakes fresh biscuits in the tiny galley of their tour bus. At the hint of criticism, she rushes to defend her man ("He's done a lot that other men would like to do if they had the guts!").

She herself is an impressive talent, bred to the country sound. An offspring of the Carter Family of folkmusic legend, June picked guitar and sang on Nashville's Grand Ole Opry for seventeen years and has sung with John in the Cash show since 1961. Their son, John Carter Cash, was born March 3, 1970.

They used to spend two-thirds of the year on the road, playing mostly one-night stands. Half the time, when the auditoriums were small, they piggybacked two shows. Now Cash's successful television show on ABC-TV keeps him at home in Tennessee for much of theyear. In Nashville's Grand Ole Opry where the show is taped, in New York's Madison Square Garden, and in high school gymnasiums, Cash belts out of the right side of his mouth whatever songs come to mind onstage. June, when she isn't singing, often works with the lighting man; her guesses are the cue sheet.

Cash is most at peace when he can sprawl out in his oval living room at home or wander the woods nearby. On tour, he walls himself behind a screen of antic restlessness. The long airport waits nearly drive him crazy. He gobbles hot dogs, buys and flips through a half dozen magazines and books at a single sitting. When he loses sight of June, he yells what-

ever pet name comes to mind until she rushes up while onlookers stare.

June started filling a black "couth" book with suggestions for John: Do not sing bluegrass songs in airports; do not eat sardines and crackers on airplanes. Her hopes have not been particularly rewarded.

Small-boy mischief masks his fascination with her. "I like you better'n my first bicycle," he tells her solemnly, "or watermelon, or — hell, I dunno — a new pair of shoes on a rocky road."

A broad six feet two inches, with plowscarred hands, Johnny Cash looks tough. He is. As a boy, he swam across the Mississippi River below Memphis. More recently, he bushwhacked his jeep up and over Tennessee's 2,126-foot Lookout Mountain in a four-hour grind. But he isn't hard. Driving home from Florida, he picked up a hitchhiker who wanted to become a singer, and gave the young man a valuable twelve-string guitar when he let him out. When the local high-school band in Hendersonville, Tennessee, was invited to the Orange Bowl, Cash put on a show and raised the travel expenses. "I'm not that damn noble," he says defensively, "but you've got to do something."

At his core, Cash has retained a Baptist spiritual conviction imparted to him by his mother, Carrie. He knows most of the Gospel stories by heart. A couple of years ago, he took his wife June to Israel, where they put together an album full of his songs and narratives about the Holy Land.

Cash has ridden causes that are intensely personal. Part Cherokee himself, he has long battled for the neglected American Indian. His bitter protest songs have become a familiar part of the Cash repertoire. When he can, he puts on benefits at the reservations to raise money.

Another compassion, for convicts, haunts his songs. He has played many of the big penitentiaries, with repeats at San Quentin and Folsom. At the Texas state prison in Huntsville, he stood singing in driving rain after the wet amplifiers had shorted out. In Arkansas, he helped finance a prison chapel.

"I don't see anything good come out of a prison," he argues. "You put them in like animals and tear the souls and guts out of them, and let them out worse than they went in."

The new country sound of popular music is not new to Cash. All along, he has been country, pop and folk. Now, he ranks among the top singers in any music, but he's not overly impressed.

On a recent tour, the red-and-white Cash bus was parked outside a lunch joint in southern Virginia. Inside, Johnny Cash had just swallowed a ham and egg sandwich and a bacon and tomato, ordered and eaten a steak sandwich "like that one" at the next booth, and tried a bite of June's butterscotch pie, liked it, and finished the whole wedge. He'd buy a ten-cent chocolate bar on the way out.

At another table, some teen-agers dropped a dime into the jukebox. "Folsom Prison Blues" filled the room: I shot a man in Reno, just to watch him die. Cash hummed along a little with himself, got bored, and chewed up the ice in his glass. Slouched in the booth, he stared out the window. Abruptly, he turned to his wife to share with her what had become the most wondrous thing in the world: "Just look at those clouds rolling the other side of that mountain, June love."

Mr. Wren, a senior editor at Look Magazine, is currently working on a biography of Johnny Cash.

SONGS OF JOHNNY CASH













EARLY Days



In 1935, Father
Ray Cash (center,
holding his son,
Tommy) moved
his family to a
Dyess, Arkansas
farm. Eldest son,
Roy, stands beside
him with his own
son, Roy, Jr. Next to
Roy is sister Reba.
Mother Carrie
holds Roy's daughter, Jan, and by her
knee is daughter

Joann. Beside her, Roy's wife, Dene. At this time, young Johnny Cash (opposite page) was already working a full day in the cotton fields.





Schoolmates remember him as a quiet boy with a strong interest in swimming.



When Cash moved to California in 1959, he brought his parents with him.







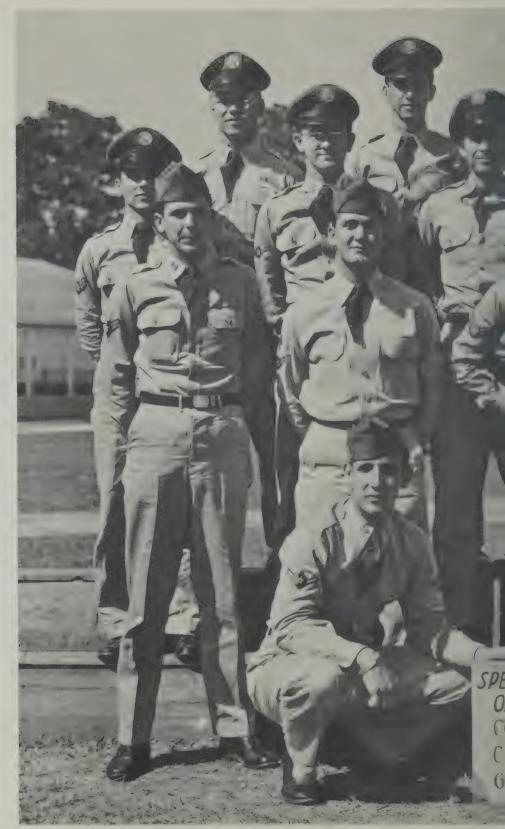
Top: left to right, Mother, Father, Johnny, Tommy, Reba and Joann in Dyess. Bottom: Johnny Cash's first year at his house in Hendersonville was the occasion for a family reunion. Left to right, Louise,

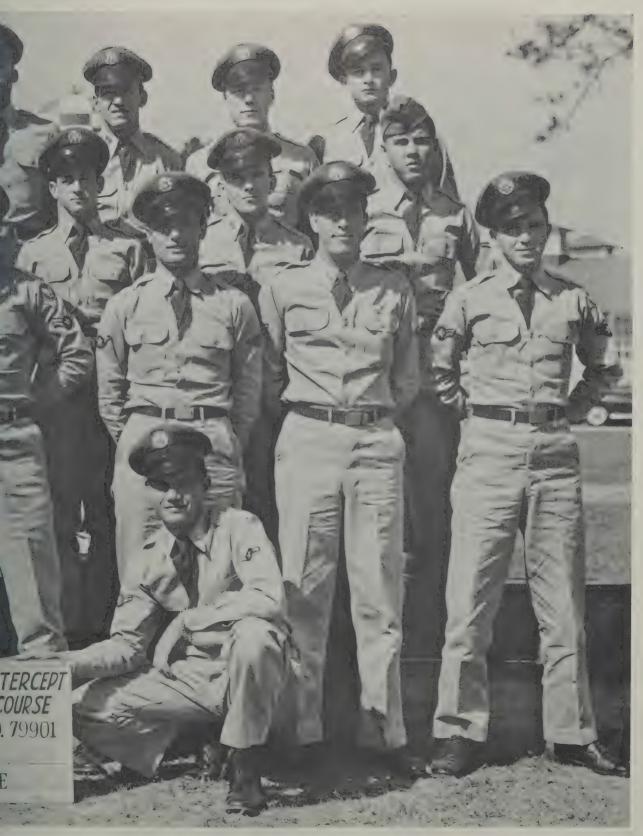
Joann, Reba, Roy, Johnny, Tommy. Papa and Mama Cash, seated.





Cash was a Radio Intercept Operator assigned to the Air Force Security Service in Germany. His tour of duty extended from July 1950 to July 1954. Here (top row, right), with his class at Brooke Air Force Base in San Antonio.





After the Air Force, Cash first started singing around Memphis.



Later, he toured with Elvis Presley, and with Carl Perkins, and with Roy Orbison. They all began roughly about the same time.







He began singing from the flat beds of trucks, at church socials, at clubs, at country dances. Later, he graduated to Louisiana Hayride and the Grand Ole Opry. Cash's first great hits were: "Cry, Cry," "Hey, Porter," "Ballad of a Teenage Queen," "I Walk the Line."













Television and films have made inroads into his touring time, but Cash is still a traveling man. Here, with Carl Perkins and the troupe's luggage, at the airport in Kingsport, Tenn.



June Carter stands in the dressing room entrance at Ole Miss watching her husband perform.





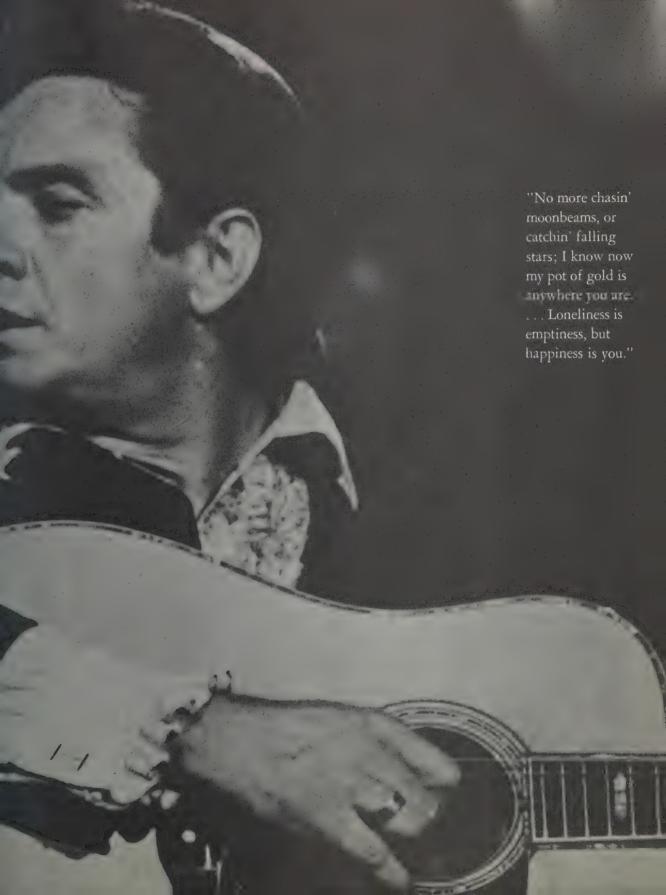


















DOWN HOME

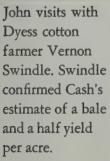
Cash returns to visit the house he had left almost twenty years before to join the Air Force. The barn is now gone, but the trees his father planted when they settled there now shadow the fiveroom house. "It was hard work, but it was a happy place."













In the fields of Dyess, June Cash, an Appalachian mountain girl, learns to pick cotton from an old hand who, as a teenager, could pick 350 pounds a day.

















Cash's 300-footlong house in Hendersonville, Tennessee, is built into a cliff and overlooks Old Hickory Lake. A new wing has recently been added to accommodate a study for Johnny and a room for his son, John Carter Cash.

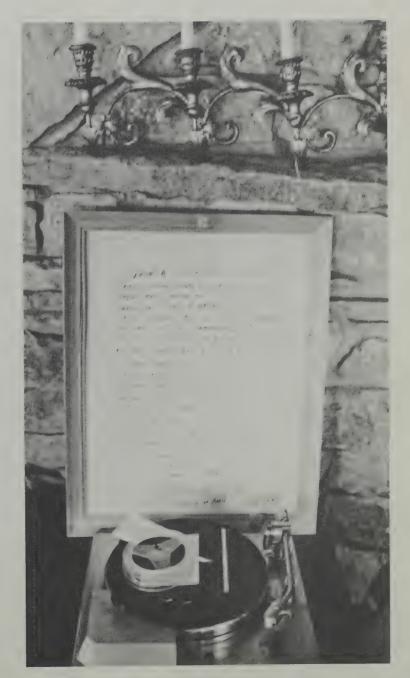




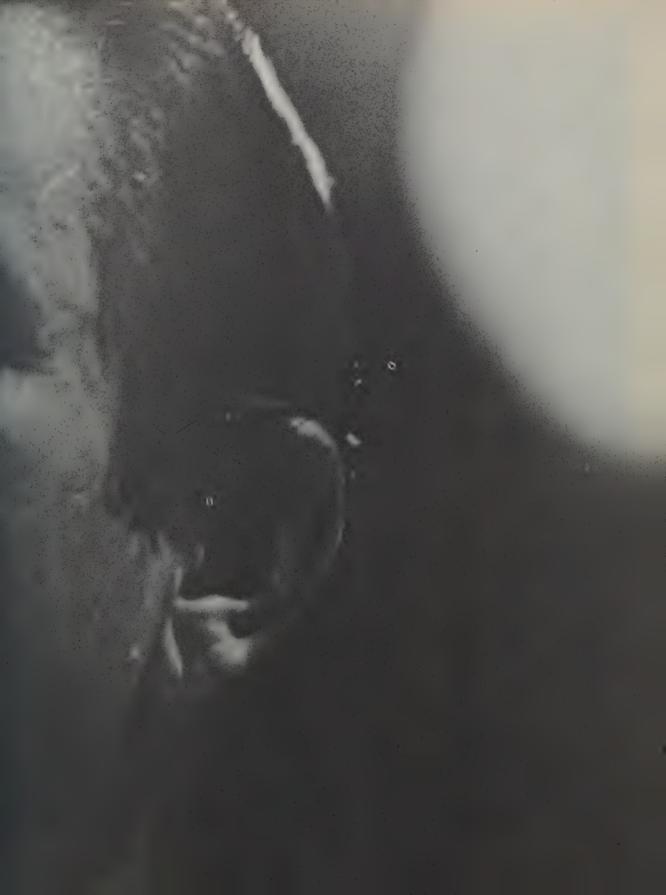




June and Johnny Cash entertain composer Shel Silverstein (with guitar), who wrote "A Boy Named Sue," in the oval living room of their home. On the right, one of John's poems is framed on the wall.













"A song is an inside thing with me," says Cash, who considers "I Walk the Line" one of his best. He writes more than half the songs he records.

Cash, who of Jucherishes his four daughters drop. (Rosanne, Kathy, Sister Cindy, and Tara) by a previous marriage, who live in California, here lets Rosanna, one

of June's daughters, eavesdrop. She and her sister Carlene live with Johnny and June.



Cash and his mother-in-law, Maybelle Carter, are not only good music companions but can spend hours fishing together on Old Hickory Lake.











Johnny Cash's ABC-TV show is among the top rated in the country. It is televised from Nashville's Grand Ole Opry, a hall that echoes with the memory of great country performers.







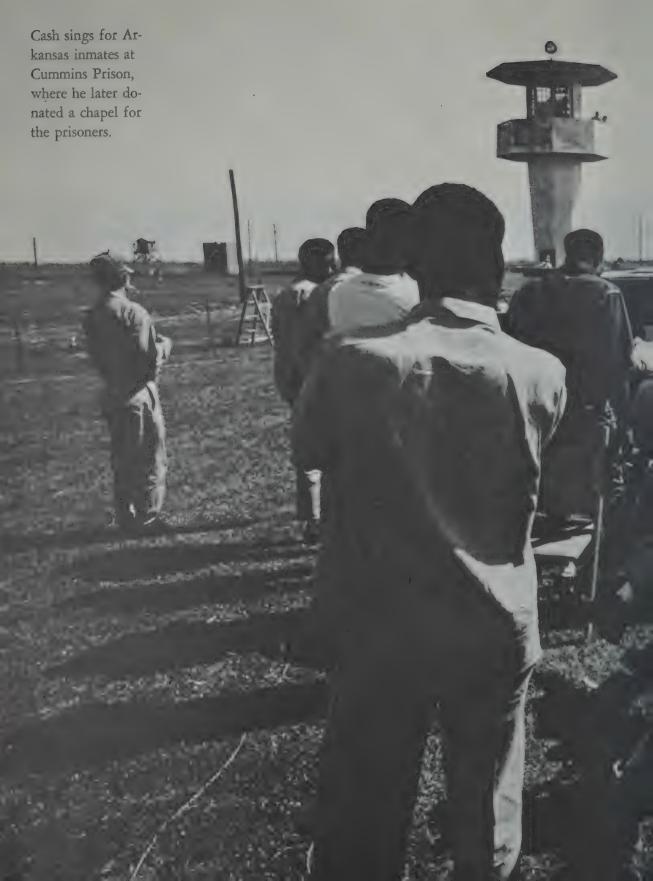




Above: Bob Dylan stands with Columbia Records producer, Bob Johnston, at Nashville's Grand Ole Opry.











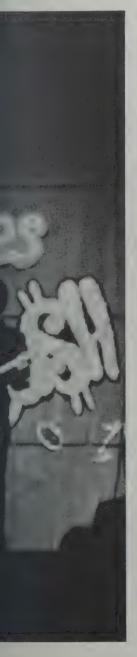
"Prisoners are the greatest audience that an entertainer can perform for. We bring them a ray of sunshine in their dungeon, and they're not ashamed to respond."







"I don't see anything good come out of a prison. You put them in like animals and tear the souls and guts out of them, and let them out worse than they went in."











SONGS OF JOHNNY CASH

WHAT IS TRUTH?





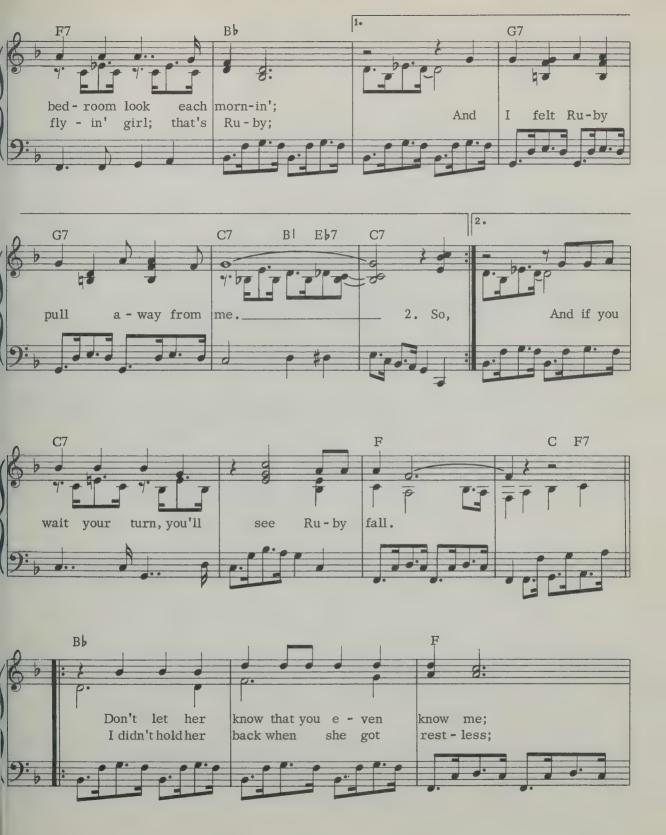
2. A little boy of three sittin' on the floor
Looks up and says: "Daddy, what is war?"
"Son, that's when people fight and die!"
The little boy of three says: "Daddy, why?"
A young man seventeen in school
Being taught the golden rule
By the time another year's gone around
He may have to lay his own life down.
(sung) Can you blame the voice of youth
for asking: "What is truth?"

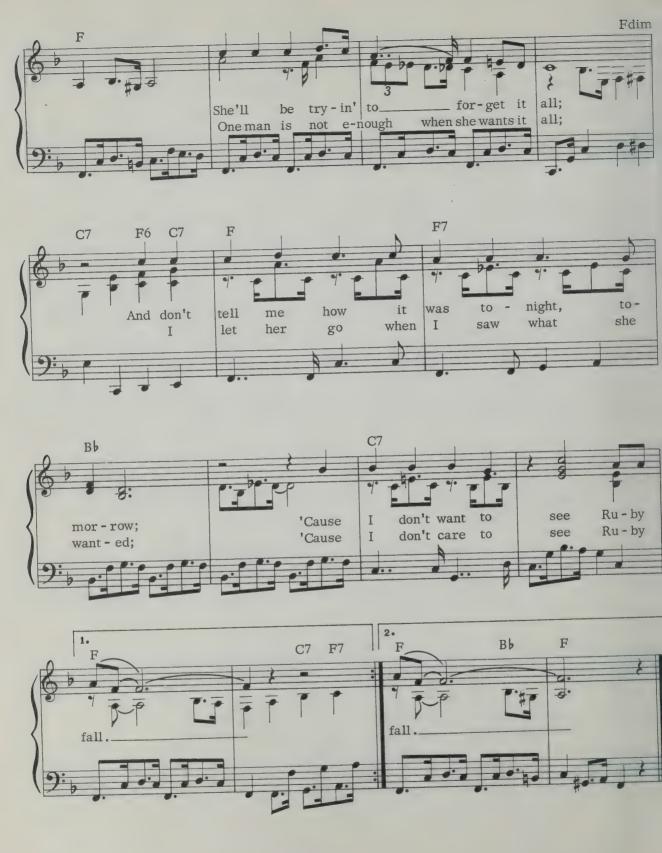
3. A young man sittin' on the witness stand
The man with the book says: "Raise your hand!"
"Repeat after me, I solemnly swear!"
The Judge looks down at his long hair.
And although the young man solemnly swore
Nobody wanted to hear any more
And it really didn't matter if the truth was there
It was the cut of his clothes and the length
of his hair!
(sung) And the lonely voice of youth cries:
"What is truth?"

SEE RUBY FALL

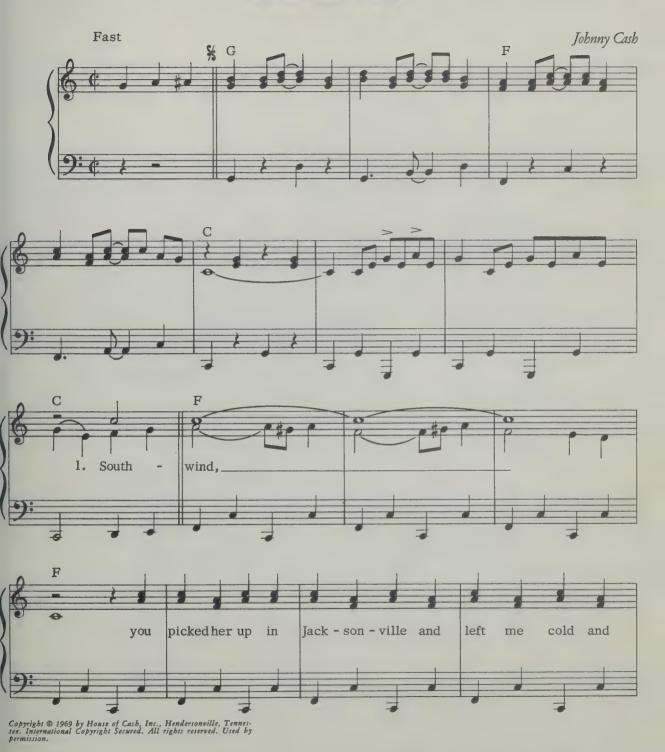


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SOUTHWIND







- 2. Southwind, I need a forty-dollar ticket and about this time tomorrow I'll be gone. Southwind, but if I had forty dollars I would buy myself a smile to carry on. And you go woo-oo-oo.
 - She's gone again on the Southwind.

3. Southwind, take her fast and take her far cause that's the way she always like to go. Southwind, I will be waitin' for the roundtrip ticket if you'll bring her back and I done told her so. Don't you go woo-oo-oo. She's gone again on the Southwind.

SAN QUENTIN



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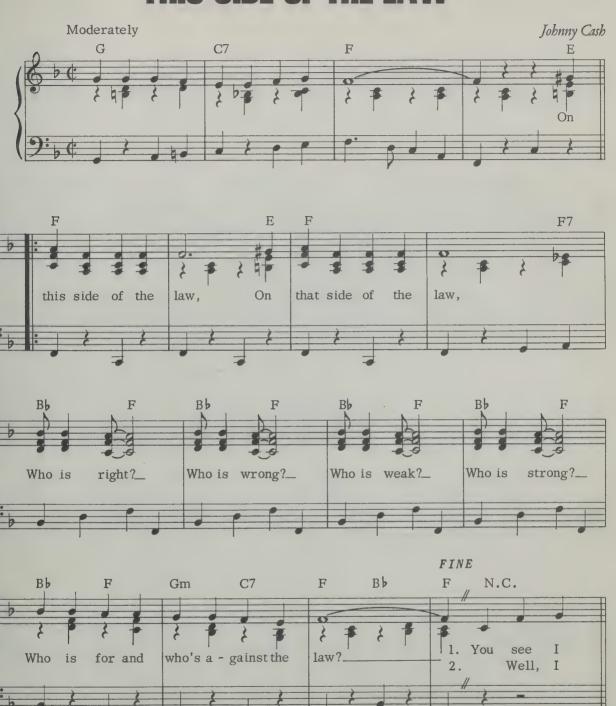


- 3. San Quentin, what good do you think you do? Do you think I'll be diff'rent when you're through? You bent my heart and mind and you may
 - my soul,
 - And your stone walls turn my blood a little cold.
- 4. San Quentin, may you rot and burn in hell. May your walls fall and may I live to tell. May all the world forget you ever stood. And may all the world regret you did no good.

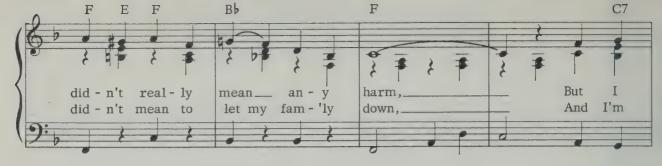
BEAUTIFUL WORDS

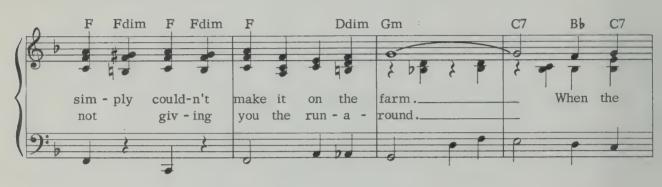


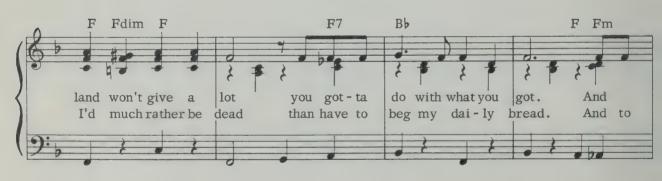
THIS SIDE OF THE LAW

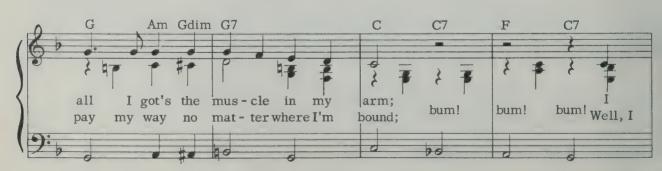


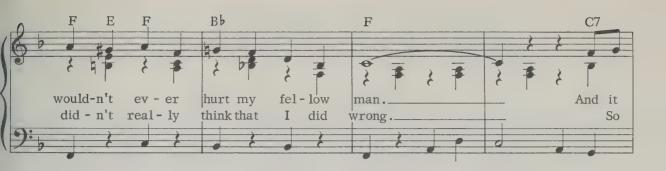
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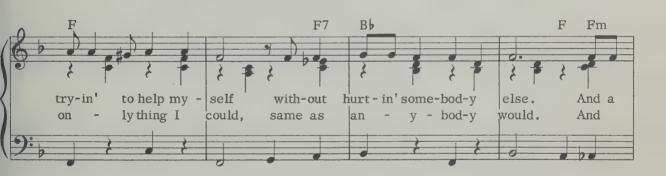


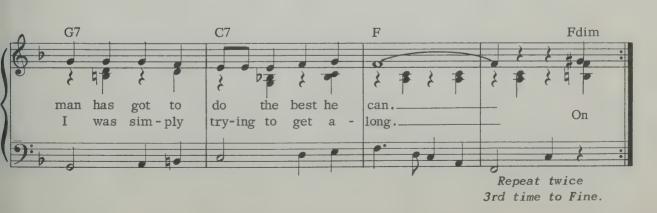








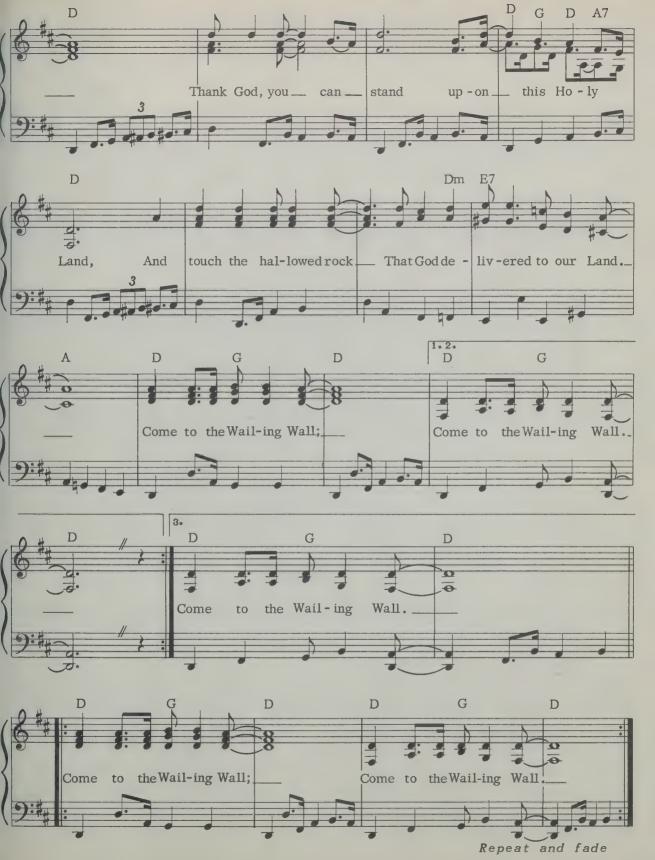




COME TO THE WAILING WALL

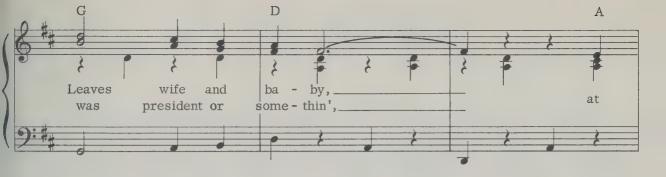


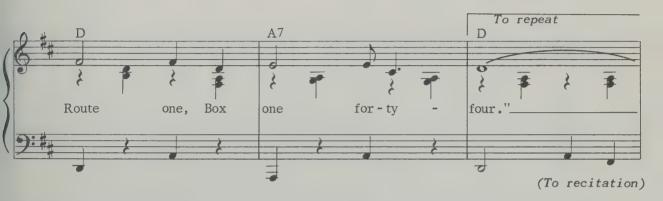
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ROUTE #1. BOX 144









(Play as many times as needed for Recitation.)

Recitation:

He grew up on a little farm

Just a couple of miles out of town.

As a boy he worked in his daddy's field.

And when his daddy could spare him

He hired out to the neighbors

For whatever they could pay him.

He was thought of as just average,

A good boy, nothing more, the average amount of friends.

He married his high school sweetheart.

They bought a little plot of ground.

A couple of miles out of town on a mailbox

It said: Route 1, Box 144.

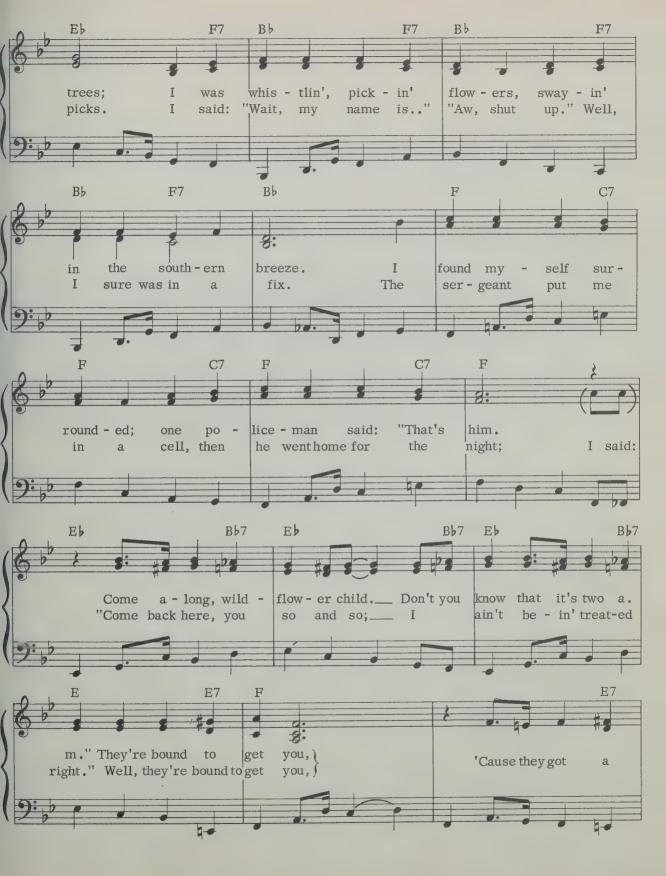
Well, back in town, there were very few people

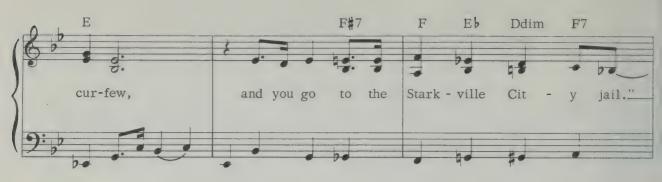
That really knew him because
He hardly ever came to town
Except for maybe on Saturdays and, of course,
The usual crew was always there.
But he didn't spend a lot of time with the usual crew.
He took care of his business, bought what he had to have
Or could afford for his family
And went back to his little farm.
With a baby on the way he went to the army.
And it was just a short while that the news came
That he was killed in action.
His body was sent back on a plane, and then by train
And then they brought the body from the train station
To Route 1, Box 144.

STARKVILLE CITY JAIL



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3. I started pacin' back and forth, and now and then I'd yell,

And kick my forty-dollar shoes against the steel floor of my cell.

I'd walk awhile and kick awhile, and all night nobody came.

Then I sadly remembered that they didn't even take my name.

At 8 A.M. they let me out. I said,

"Gimme them things of mine!"

They gave me a sneer and a guitar pick, and a yellow dandelion.

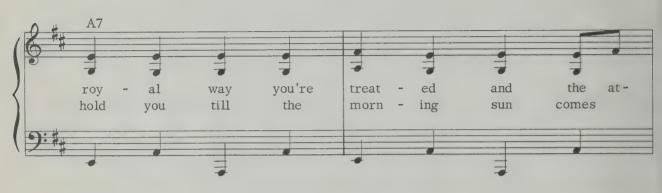
They're bound to get you, 'cause they got a curfew,

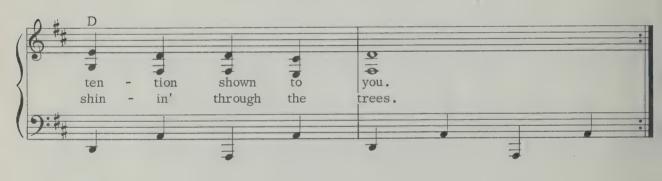
And you go to the Starkville City Jail.

'CAUSE I LOVE YOU

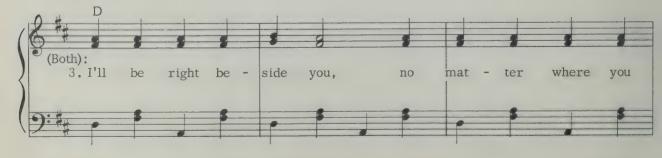














Chorus:

I will bring you honey from the bee tree in

the meadow;

And the first time there's a rainbow, I'll bring you a pot of gold.

I'll take all your troubles, and I'll throw them in the river;

Then I'll bundle down beside you, and I'll keep you from the cold.
(Repeat first chorus:)

JESUS WAS A CARPENTER





3. It was on a shining Sunday when He rode to old Jerusalem;

And the palms they cast before Him were the crimes they laid against Him.

It was on a storming Friday when he climbed the streets to Calvary;

And where he died today, why, they're sellin' beads and postcards;

And they tell us, too, that that was long ago.

4. But, would He stand today upon the sands of California;

Or walk the sweating blacktop in New York and Mississippi,

Where the mighty churches rise above the

Would He be a guest on Sunday, a vagrant on a Monday,

With the doors locked tight against His kind, you know?

5. Come again, now Jesus, be a carpenter among us; There are chapels in our discontent, cathedrals in our sorrows;

And we dwell in golden mansions, with the sand for our foundations,

And the raging water's rising, and the thunder's all around us.

Won't you come and build a house on rock again? (Repeat first verse, fade out.)

LAND OF ISRAEL



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HE TURNED THE WATER INTO WINE



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YOU ARE WHAT I NEED





3. A mockingbird sang just for me and I thanked him for the song,

then darkness floated up the hill and I had to move along.

Those are a few little things on which the mind and spirit feed

but flesh and bloods needs flesh and blood and you are what I need.

THE TIMBER MAN



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THIS TOWN

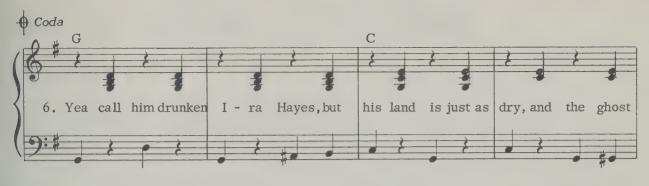


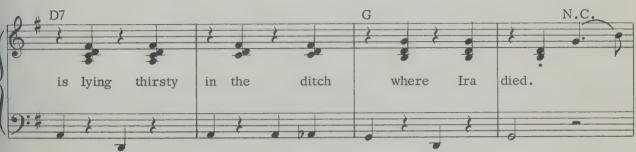
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THE BALLAD OF IRA HAYES









Verses 1-5 (Recitation)

1. Gather 'round me, people; there's a story
I would tell,

About a brave young Indian you should remember well;

From the land of the Pima Indians, a proud and noble band;

Who farmed the Phoenix Valley in Arizona Land. (D.S. & Chorus.)

2. Down their ditches for a thousand years the waters grew Ira's people's crops.

Till the white man stole their water rights and their sparklin' water stopped.

Now Ira's folks grew hungry and their land grew crops and weeds.

When war came Ira volunteered and forgot the white man's greed. (D.S. & Chorus.)

3. Well, they battled up Iwo Jima Hill two hundred and fifty men, But only twenty-seven lived—to walk back down again;

When the fight was over—and Old Glory raised, Among the men who held it high was the Indian—Ira Hayes (D.S. & Chorus.)

4. Ira Hayes returned a hero—celebrated thru the land,

He was wined and speeched and honored everybody shook his hand;

But he was just a Pima Indian—no water, no home, no chance;

At home nobody cared what Ira done—and when do the Indians dance? (D.S. * Chorus.)

5. Then Ira started drinkin' hard—jail was often his home;

They let him raise the flag and lower it—as you would throw a dog a bone;

He died drunk early one morning—alone in the land he'd fought to save;

Two inches of water in a lonely ditch—was the grave for Ira Hayes. (D.S. , then to Coda ...)

HANK AND JOE AND ME



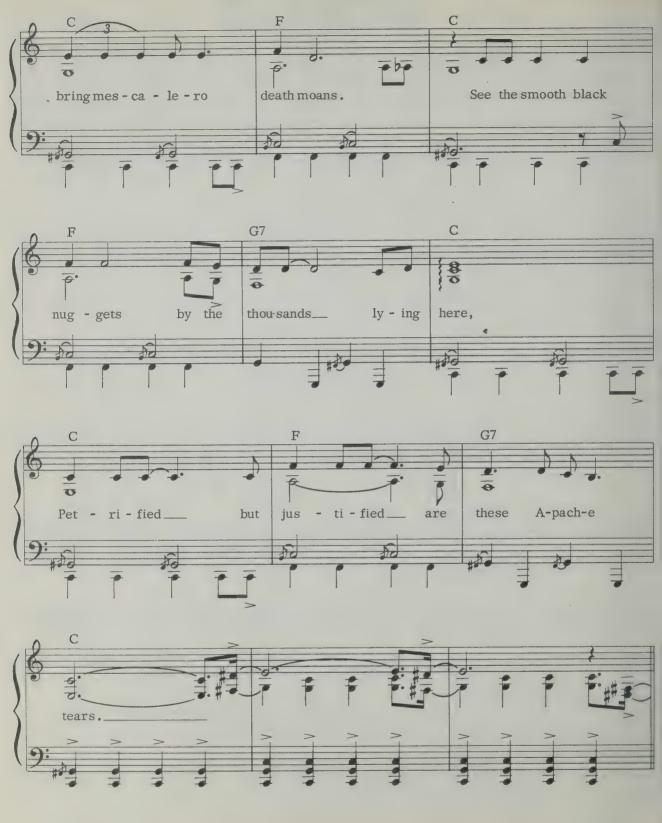
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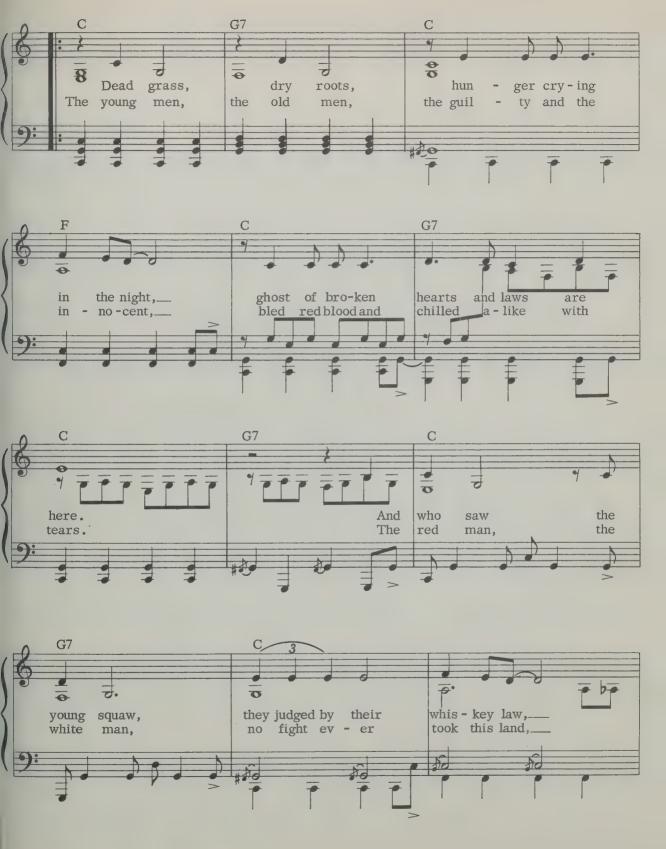






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THE BALLAD OF BOOT HILL



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- 3. Walk up to the fence there and look at the view, That's where they were hanging 1882. It's easy to see where the brave men have died, Rope marks on the old tree are now petrified.
- 4. At night when the moon shines so far away,
 It gets mighty lonesome looking down on
 the grave.
 There lies Billie Clanton never wanted to kill,

But he's there with the guilty way up on Boot Hill.

Note: In 1881, Billie Clanton—along with Tom McLowery and Frank McLowery—was shot down on the streets of Tombstone by Wyatt Earp and his deputies. Just before his death, Clanton called to Doc Holliday, "Don't shoot me. I don't want to fight."

DON'T TAKE YOUR GUNS TO TOWN



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3. He sang a song as on he rode, his guns hung at his hips.

He rode into a cattle town, a smile upon his lips. He stopped and walked into a bar and laid

his money down,

But his mother's words echoed again:

"Don't take your guns to town, son;

Leave your guns at home, Bill; don't take your guns to town."

4. He drank his first strong liquor then to calm his shaking hand,

And tried to tell himself at last he had become a man.

A dusty cowpoke at his side began to laugh him down.

And he heard again his mother's words:
"Don't take your guns to town, son;
I can your guns at home Bill: don't take you

Leave your guns at home, Bill; don't take your guns to town."

5. Bill was raged and Billy Joe reached for his gun to draw.

But the stranger drew his gun and fired before he even saw.

As Billy Joe fell to the floor the crowd all gathered 'round

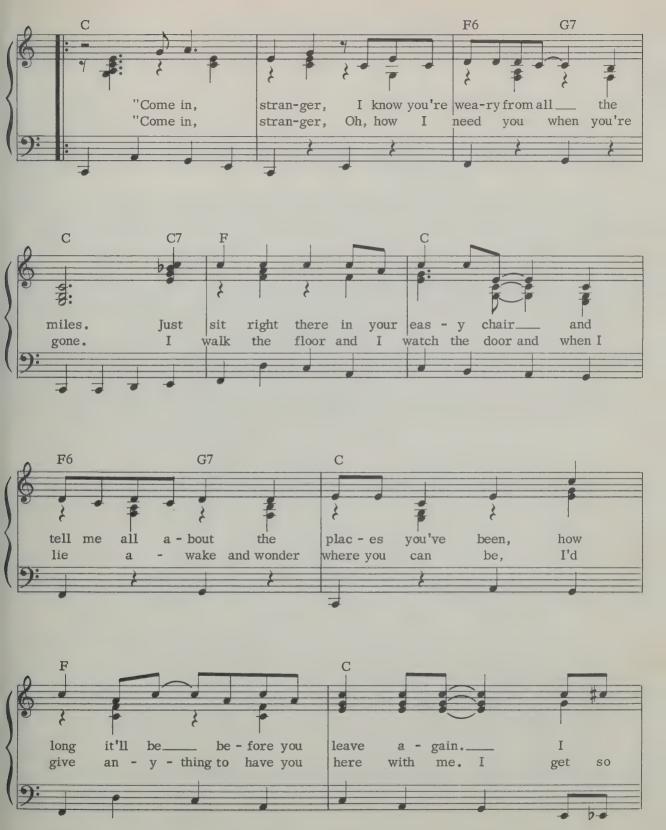
And wondered at his final words:

"Don't take your guns to town, son;

Leave your guns at home, Bill; don't take your guns to town."

COME IN. STRANGER



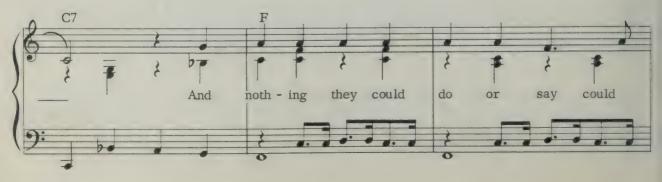




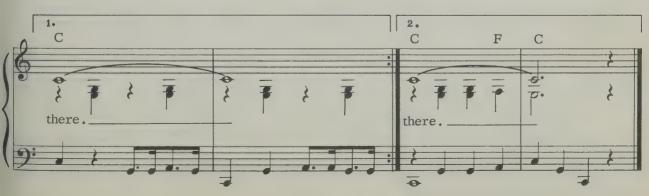
I'D STILL BE THERE











I STILL MISS SOMEONE





2. I go out on a party
And look for a little fun.
But I find a darkened corner
'Cause I still miss someone.

3. I wonder if she's sorry
For leaving what we'd begun.
There's someone for me somewhere,
And I still miss someone.

JACKSON



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- 3. When I breeze into that city,
 I'll bet people gonna stop and bow.
 All them women gonna make me
 Teach'em they don't know how.
 I'm goin' to Jackson,
 Turn-a loose of my coat.
 Yeah, I'm goin' to Jackson,
 "Goodbye," that's all she wrote.
- 4. When they laugh at you in Jackson,
 Dancin' on the pony keg;
 Then I'll lead you'round town like a
 scalded hound,
 With your tail tucked between your legs.

So go on down to Jackson, You big talkin' man; I'll be waitin' in Jackson, Behind my Japan fan.

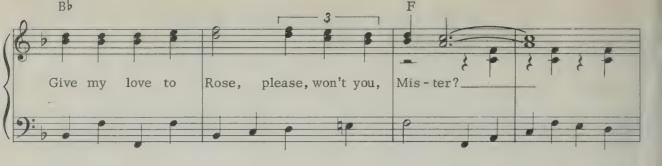
5. We got married in a fever,
Hotter than a pepper sprout.
We've been talkin' 'bout Jackson,
Ever since the fire went out.
I'm goin' to Jackson,
And that's a fact.
Yeah, I'm goin' to Jackson,
Ain't never comin' back.

GIVE MY LOVE TO ROSE

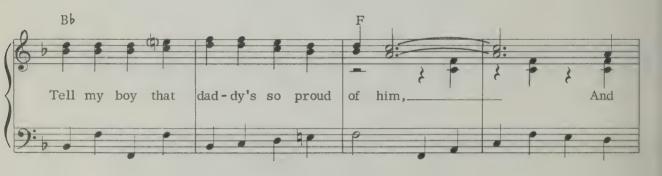


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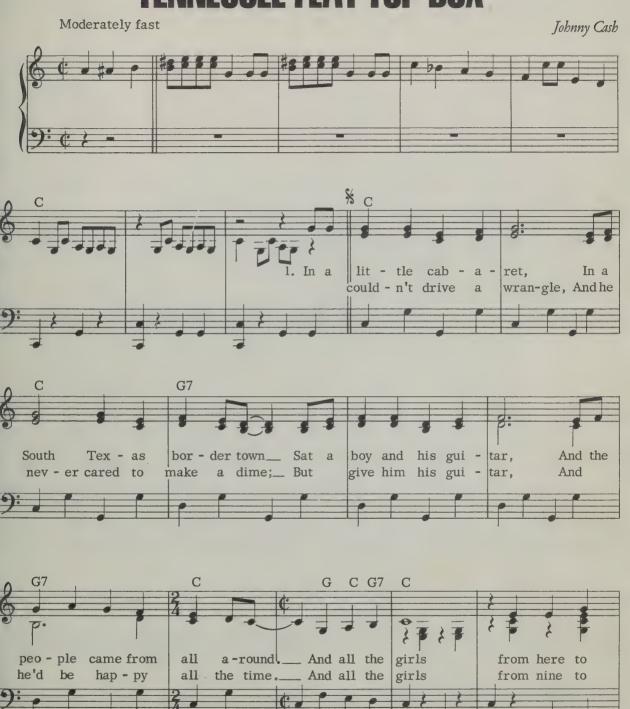






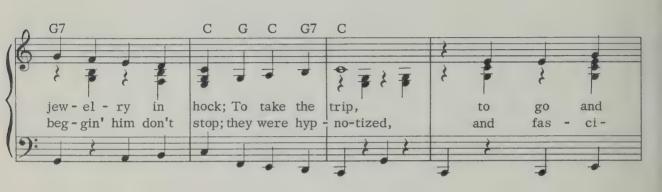


TENNESSEE FLAT TOP BOX

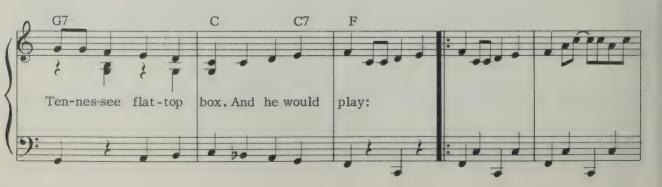


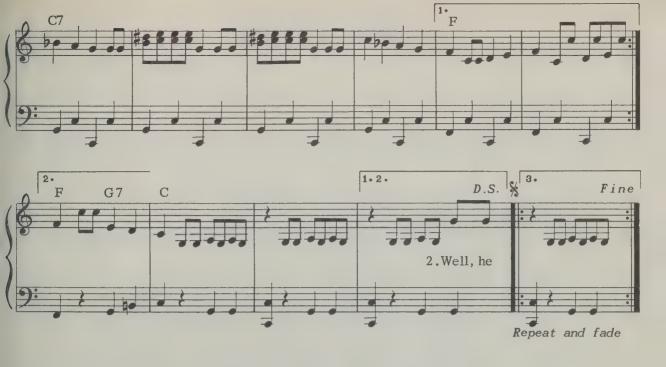
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3. Then one day he was gone
And no one ever saw him'round;
He vanished like the breeze
And they forgot him in the little town.
And all the girls still dreamed about him,
And they hung around the cabaret until the
doors were locked;
And then one day, on the hit parade
Was a little dark haired boy that played a
Tennessee flat top box, And he would play:

I GOT STRIPES

New words and music by Johnny Cash and Charlie Williams. Based on a song collected, adapted and arranged by John A. and Alan Lomax

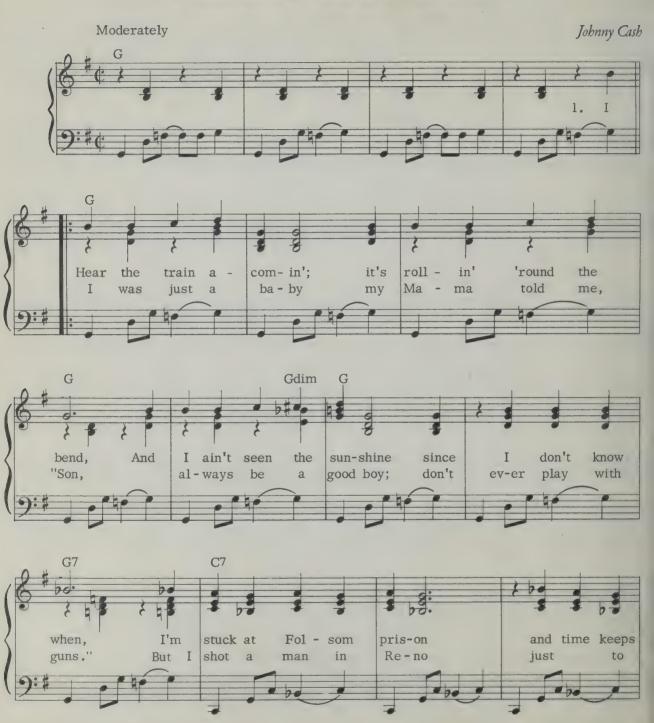


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3. On a Monday my mama come to see me.
On a Tuesday they caught me with a file.
On a Wednesday I'm down in solitary.
On a Thursday, Lord, I start on bread and
water for a while. (To Chorus.)

FOLSOM PRISON BLUES



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3. I bet there's rich folks eatin' in a fancy dining car.

They're prob'ly drinkin' coffee and smokin' big cigars,

But I know I had it comin', I know I can't be free, But those people keep a-movin', and that's what tortures me. 4. Well, if they freed me from this prison, if that railroad train was mine,

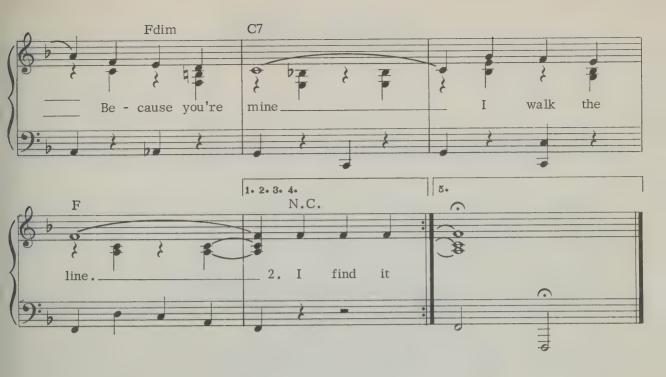
I bet I'd move on over a little farther down the line,

Far from Folsom Prison, that's where I want to stay,

And I'd let that lonesome whistle blow my blues away.

I WALK THE LINE





- 3. As sure as night is dark and day is light,
 I keep you on my mind both day and night.
 And happiness I've known proves that it's right.
 Because you're mine I walk the line.
- 4. You've got a way to keep me on your side.
 You give me cause for love that I can't hide.

- For you I know I'd even try to turn the tide. Because you're mine I walk the line.
- 5. I keep a close watch on this heart of mine,
 I keep my eyes wide open all the time.
 I keep the ends out for the tie that binds.
 Because you're mine I walk the line.

SHANTYTOWN

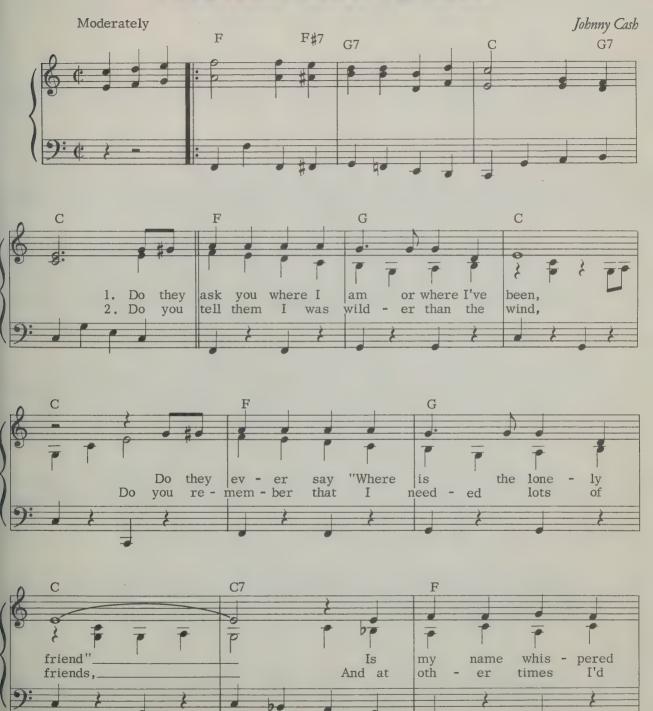


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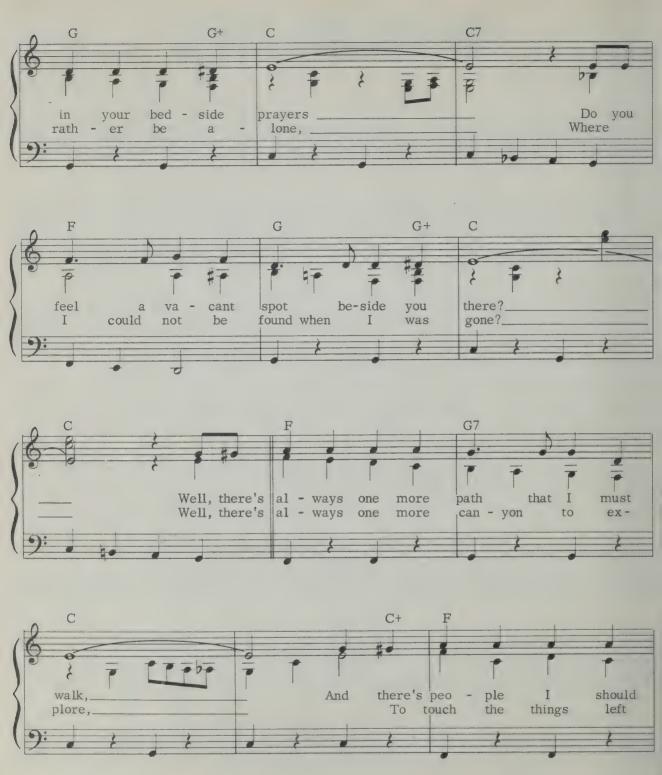




ANOTHER SONG TO SING



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PICKIN' TIME



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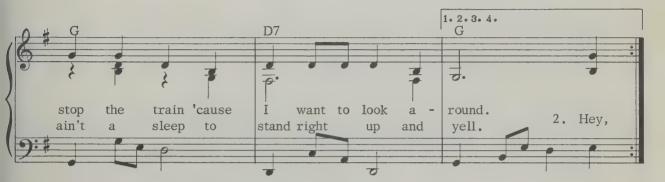
- 3. The corn is yellow and the beans are high.
 The sun is hot in the summer sky.
 The work is hard till layin' by,
 Layin' by till pickin' time,
 Layin' by till pickin' time.
- 4. It's hard to see by the coal oil light,
 And I turn it off pretty early at night.
 'Cause a jug of coal oil costs a dime,
 But I stay up late come pickin' time,
 Stay up late come pickin' time.

- 5. My old wagon barely gets me to town.
 I patched the wheels and I watered'em down.
 Keep her in shape so she'll be fine
 To haul my cotton come pickin' time,
 Haul my cotton come pickin' time.
- 6. Last Sunday morning when they passed the hat, It was still nearly empty back where I sat.
 But the preacher smiled and said, "That's fine;
 The Lord'll wait till pickin' time,
 The Lord'll wait till pickin' time."

HEY, PORTER









3. Hey, Porter! Hey, Porter! It's getting light outside.

This old train is puffing smoke and I have to strain my eyes.

But ask that engineer if he will blow his whistle please,

'Cause I smell frost on cotton leaves, and I smell that Southern breeze.

4. Hey, Porter! Hey, Porter! Please get my boys for me

I need nobody to tell me now that we're in Tennessee.

Go tell that engineer to make that lonesome whistle scream.

We're not so far from home so take it easy on the steam.

5. Hey, Porter! Hey, Porter! Please open up my door.

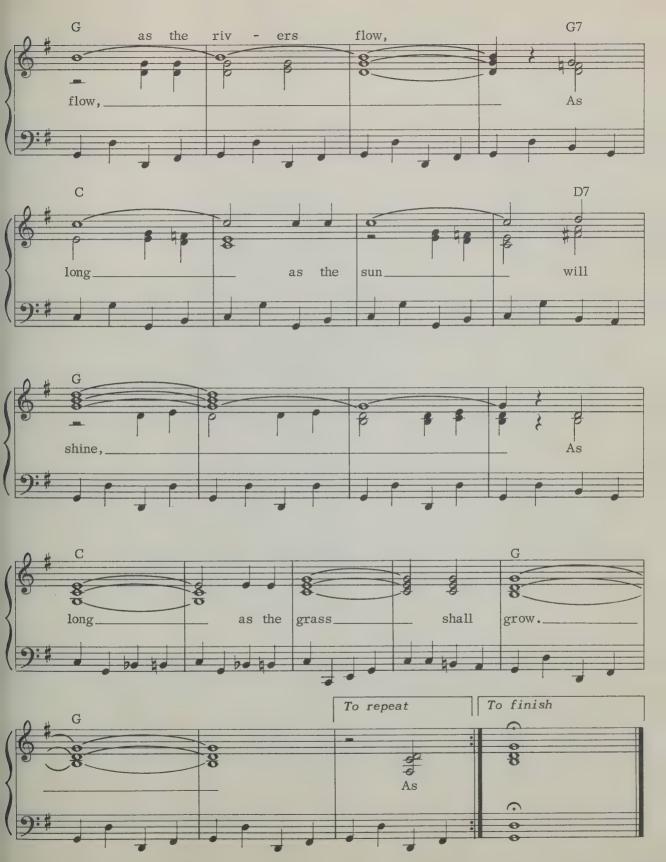
When they stop this train I'm gonna get off first' cause I can't wait no more.

Tell that engineer I say, "Thanks a lot.
I didn't mind the fare.

I'm gonna set my feet on Southern soil and breathe that Southern air."

AS LONG AS THE GRASS SHALL GROW





(Spoken) The Senecas are an Indian tribe, of the Iroquois nation, Down on the New York-Pennsylvania line, You'll-find their reservation, After the U.S. revolution, Cornplanter was a chief, He told the tribe these men they could trust That was his true belief, He went down to Independence Hall, And there was a treaty signed, That promised peace with the U.S.A. And Indian rights combined, George Washington gave his signature, The Government gave its hand, They said that now and forever more, This was Indian land.

(To Chorus) As long as the moon shall rise, etc. (Spoken) On the Seneca reservation, There is much sadness now, Washington's treaty has been broken, And there is no hope, no how, Across the Allegheny River, They're throwing up a dam, It will flood the Indian country, A proud day for Uncle Sam, It has broke the ancient treaty With a politician's grin, It will down the Indians' graveyards, Cornplanter can you swim? The Earth is Mother to the Senecas, They're trampling sacred ground, Change the mint green earth to black mud flats, As honor hobbles down ...

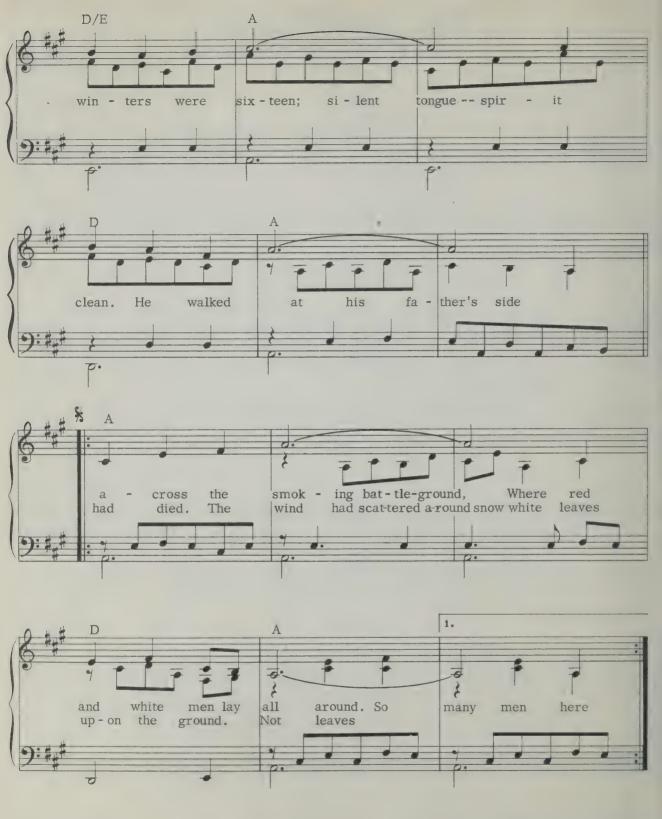
(To Chorus) (Spoken) The Iroquois Indians used to rule, From Canada way south, But no one fears the Indians now, And smiles the liar's mouth, The Senecas hired an expert, To figure another site, But the great good army engineers, Said that he had no right, Although he showed them another plan, And showed them another way, They laughed in his face and said no deal, Kinuza dam is here to stay, Congress turned the Indians down Brushed off the Indians' plea, So the Senecas have renamed the dam, They call it lake perfidy ...

(To Chorus) (Spoken) Washington, Adams and Kennedy, Now hear their pledges ring, The treaties are safe, we'll keep our word, But what is that gurgling? It's the back water from perfidy lake It's rising all the time, Over the homes and over the fields, Over the promises fine, No boats will sail on lake perfidy, In winter it will fill, In summer it will be a swamp, And all the fish will kill, But the Government of the U.S.A., Has corrected George's vow, The father of our country must be wrong, What's an Indian, anyhow . . .

THE TALKING LEAVES



157





From where come such snow white leaves with such strange marks upon the squares?

Not even the wise owl could put them there—so strange, these snow white leaves."

His father, shielding his concern, resenting the knowledge Sequoia yearned,

Crumbled the snow white leaves,

He said, "When I explain, then it's done.

These are talking leaves, my son.

The white man's talking leaves.

The white man takes a berry of black and red, and an eagle's feather from the eaglet's bed.

And he makes bird track marks.

And the marks on the leaves, they say, carry messages to his brother far away.

And his brother knows what's in his heart.

They see these marks and they understand the truth in the heart of the far-off man.

The enemies can't hear them."

Said Sequoid's father, "Son, they weave bad medicine on these talking leaves.

Leave such things to them."

Then, Sequoia, walking lightly, followed his father quietly. But so amazed was he.

If the white man talks on leaves, why not the Cherokee?

Banished from his father's gaze, Sequoia went from place to place.

But he could not forget.

Year after year, he worked on and on.

Till finally he cut into stone the Cherokee alphabet.

Sequoia's hair, by now, was white. His eyes began to lose their light.

But he taught all who would believe that the Indian's thoughts could be written down. And he left us these talking leaves.

FIVE FEET HIGH AND RISING



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3. How high is the water, Mama? Four feet high and rising.

How high is the water, Papa? She said it's four feet high and rising.

Hey, come look through the window pane; the bus is comin' gonna take us to the train.

Looks like we'll be blessed with a little more rain.

Four feet high and rising.

4. How high is the water, Mama? Five feet high and rising.

How high is the water, Papa? She said it's five feet high and rising.

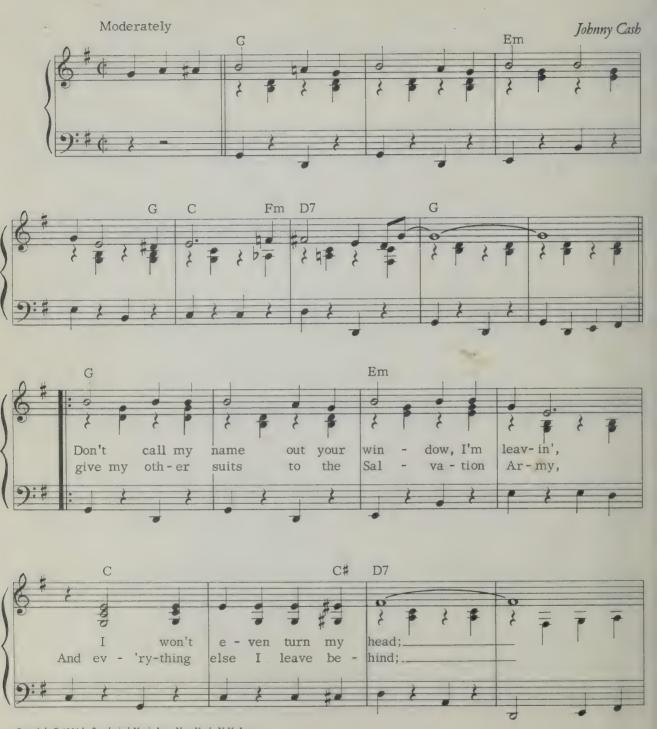
Well, the rails are washed out north of town; we gotta head for higher ground.

We can't come back till the water goes down.

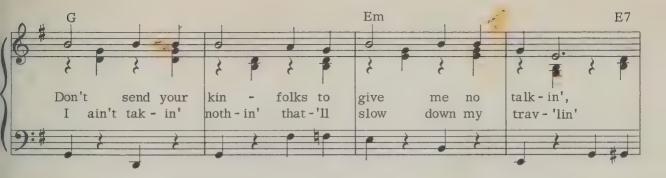
Five feet high and rising;

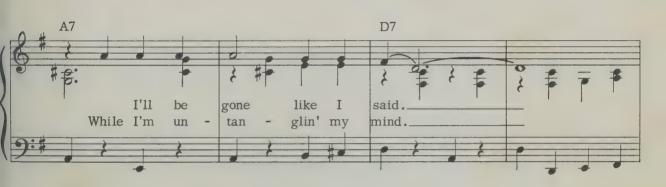
Well, it's five feet high and rising.

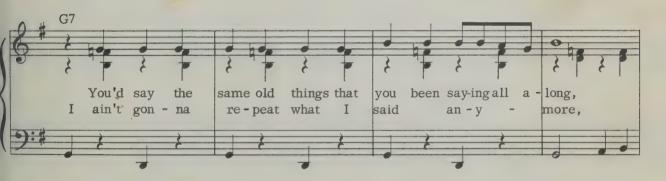
UNDERSTAND YOUR MAN

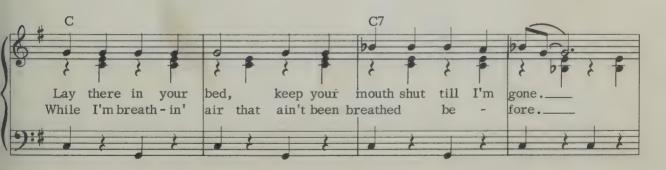


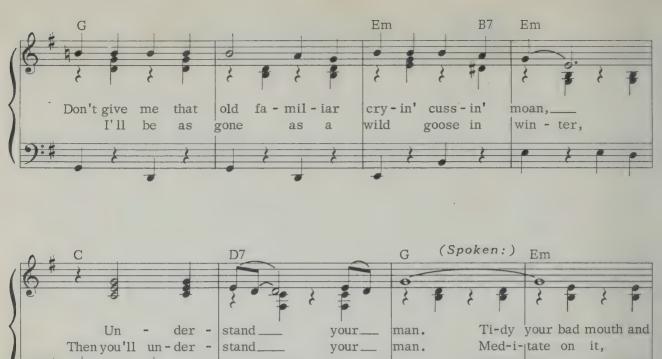
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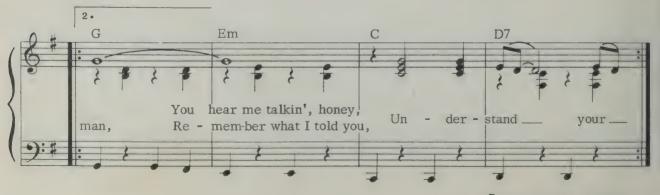












Repeat and fade

HAPPINESS IS YOU

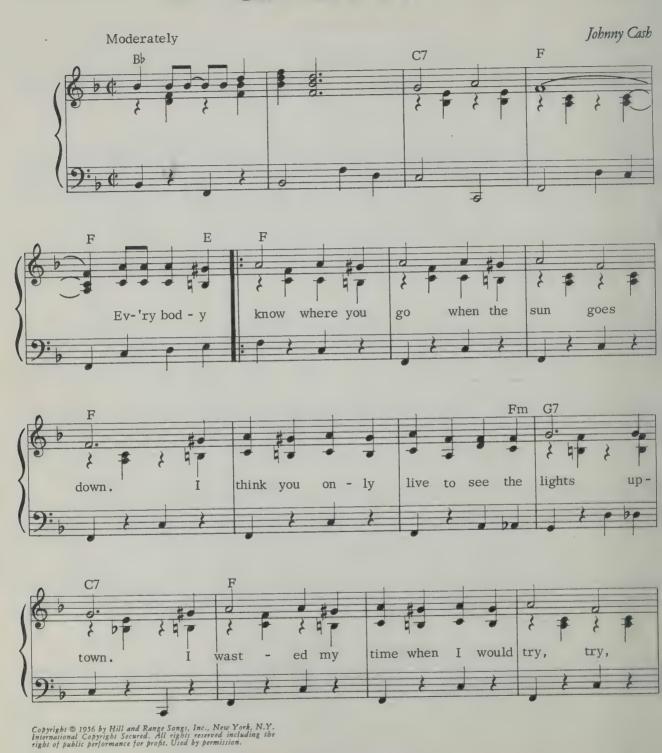


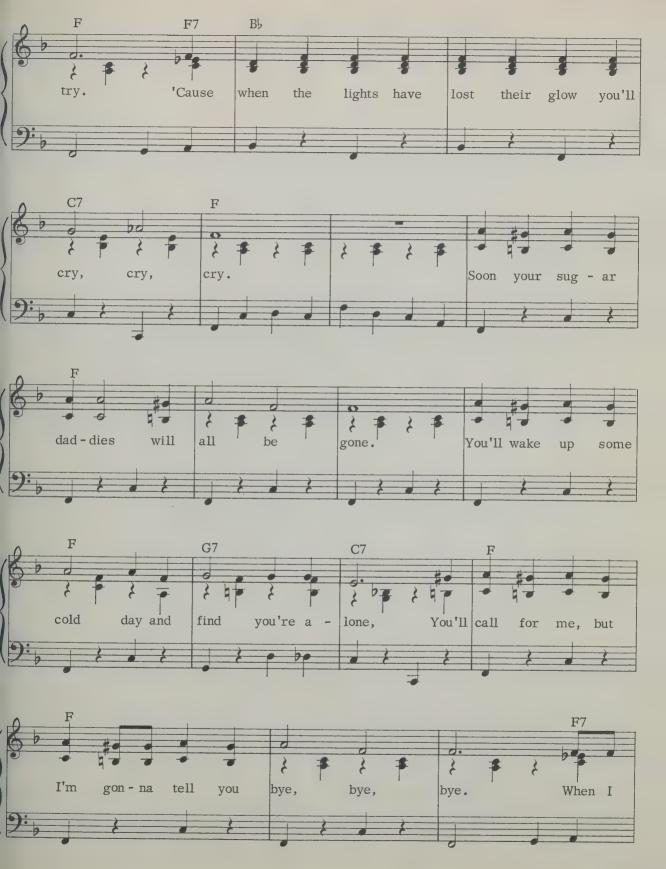
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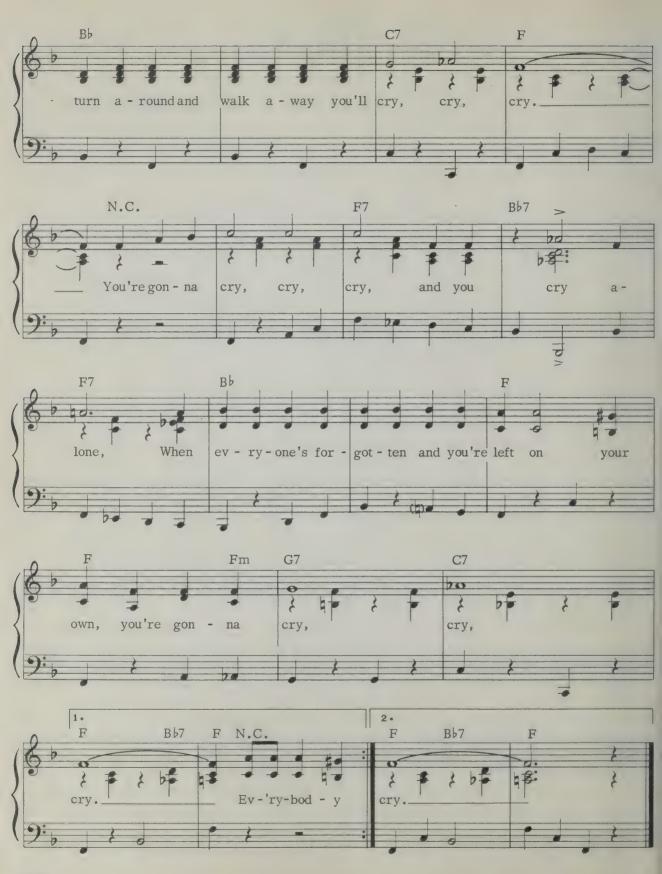




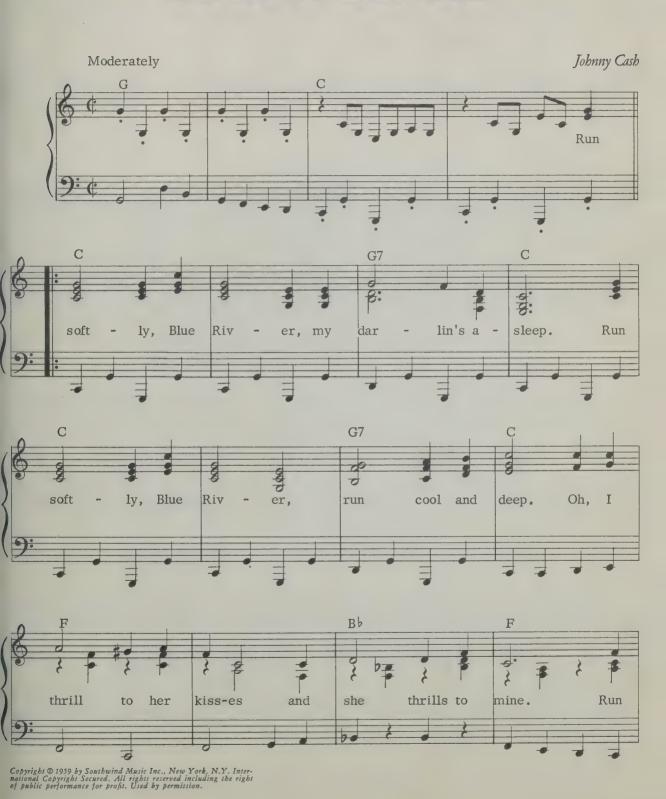
CRY, CRY, CRY



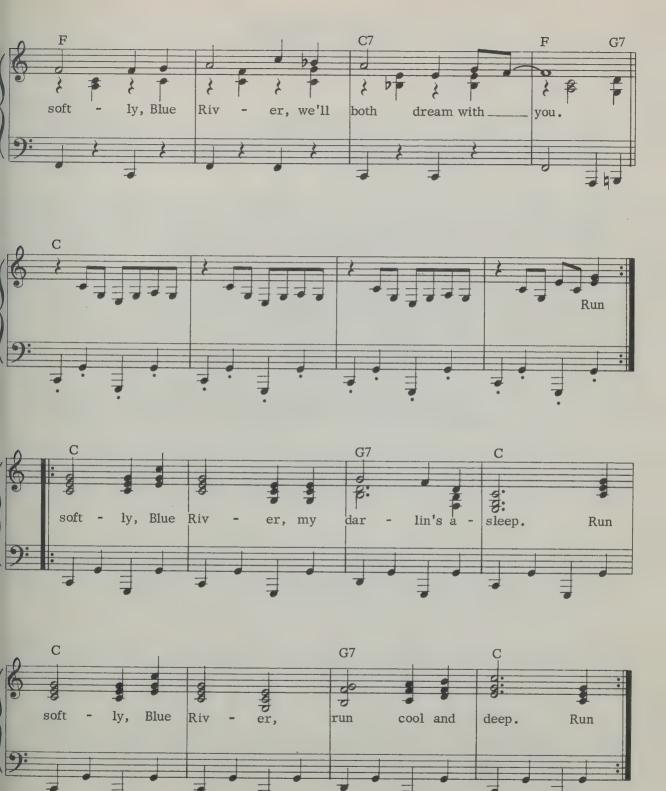




RUN SOFTLY, BLUE RIVER







Repeat and fade

BIG RIVER





- 2. I met her accidentally in St. Paul (Minnesota).

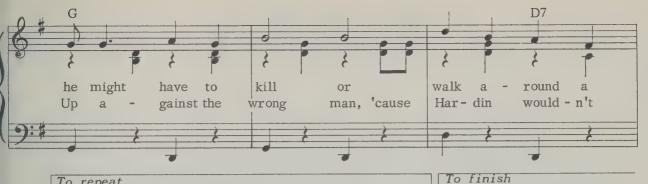
 And it tore me up ev'ry time I heard her drawl,
 Southern drawl.
 - Then I heard my dream was back downstream cavortin' in Davenport,
 - And I followed you, Big River, when you called.
- 3. Then you took me to St. Louis later on (down the river).
 - A freighter said she's been here but she's gone, boy, she's gone.
 - I found her trail in Memphis, but she just walked up the block.
 - She raised a few eyebrows and then she went on down alone.

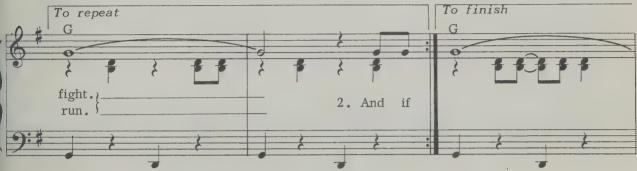
- 4. Now, won't you batter down by Baton Rouge, River Queen, roll it on.
 - Take that woman on down to New Orleans, New Orleans.
 - Go on, I've had enough; dump my blues down in the gulf.
 - She loves you, Big River, more than me.
- 5. Now, I taught the weeping willow how to cry,
 And I showed the clouds how to cover up a
 clear blue sky.
 - And the tears that I cried for that woman are gonna flood you, Big River.
 - Then I'm gonna sit right here until I die.

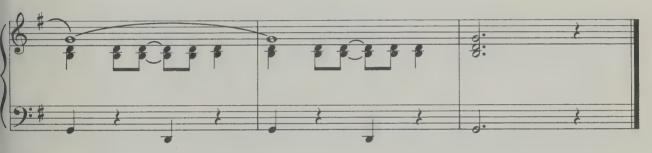
HARDIN WOULDN'T RUN



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3. He rode in like the Texas wind, took the Eastbound train,

Goin', goin' with Jane Bowen, till the law men caught up.

"So long, Janie. Chin up. I'll be back again."

4. Off he went to Huntsville prison, "So long, Jane," he cried.

Fifteen years she waited, till her heart broke and she died,

And she left that bad land to wait up in the sky.

5. Free at last, the payin' past for all the wrong he did.

First free air they let him breathe since he was a kid.

So let him come and let him go, and let him deal and bid.

6. Near the border in El Paso "Lawyer" reads the sign,

But you won't find him there for bus'ness ev'ry

day at nine.

For bus'ness is real bad, one client's all he had in quite a long time.

7. Then Sheriff Selman's boy broke into Wes's woman's place.

Up she jumped and pistol whipped him, kicked him in the face.

And John Selman demands revenge for this disgrace.

8. You can see her ev'ry night by candlelight at Hardin's fav'rite bar.

She'd be hangin' on his arm, and very late they'd leave there,

Headin' for the goose hair, glad it wasn't far.

9. Thru the swingin' door John Selman came with blazin' gun.

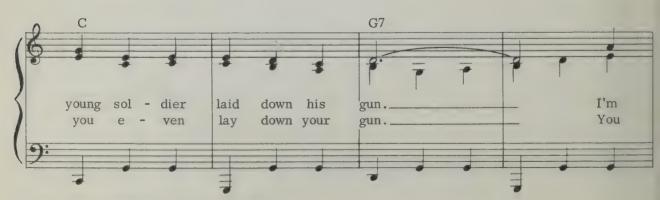
Wes Hardin chug-a-luggin' red eye, got him in the back of the head.

John Wesley Hardin fell dead, cause Hardin wouldn't run.

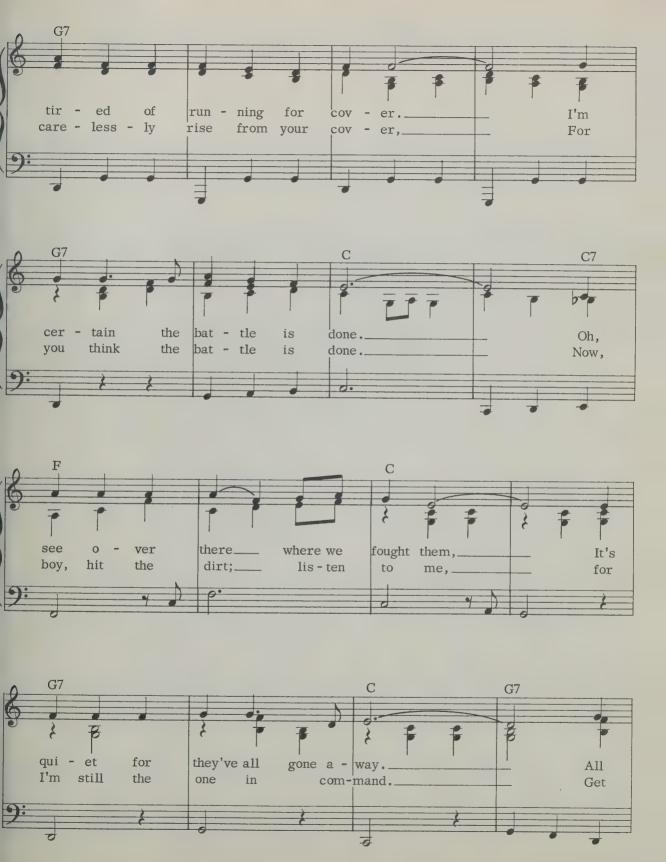
THE BIG BATTLE







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- 3. (Can) you hear the deafening rumble?
 Can you feel the trembling ground?
 It's not just the horses and wagons
 That make such a deafening sound.
 For ev'ry shot fired has an echo,
 And ev'ry man killed wanted life.
 —There lies your friend Jim McKenney.
 Can you take the news to his wife?
- 4. (—) No, son, the battle's not over.
 You'll see that it's only begun.
 The rest of the battle will cover
 The part that has blackened the sun.
 The fight yet to come's not with cannon,
 Nor will the fight be hand to hand.
 —No one will regroup the forces;
 No charge will a gen'ral command.

- 5. (The) battle will rage in the bosom of mother and sweetheart and wife.

 —Brother and sister and daughter Will grieve for the rest of their lives.

 Now go ahead, rise from your cover.

 Be thankful that God let you live.

 —Go fight the rest of the battle

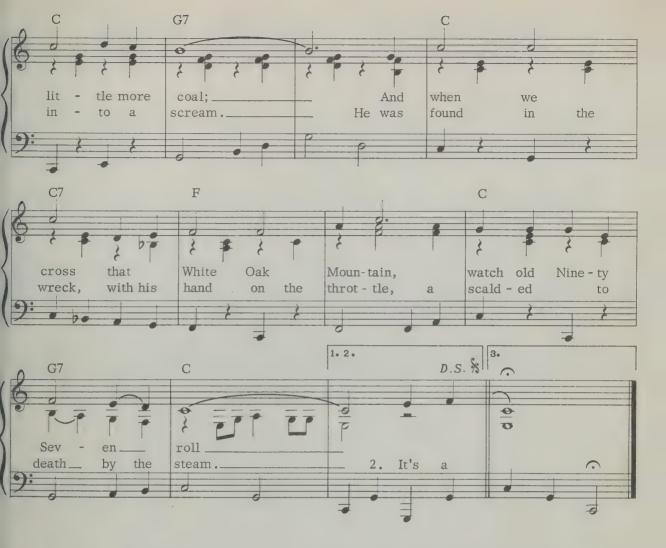
 For those who gave all they could give.
- 6. (1) see, sir, the battle's not over.
 The battle has only begun.
 The rest of the battle will cover
 This part that has blackened the sun.
 For tho' there's no sound of the cannon
 And tho' there's no smoke in the sky,
 I'm dropping the gun and the saber,
 And ready for battle am I.

WRECK OF THE OLD NINETY-SEVEN



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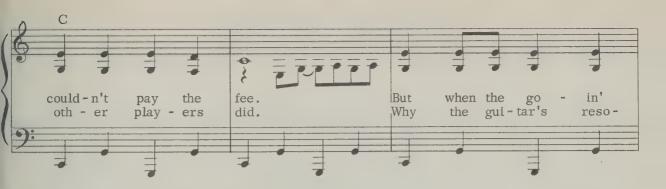
3. Then a telegram come to Washington station
And this is how it read:
"Oh that brave engineer that run old
Ninety-Seven,
He's a lying in old Danville dead."

4. So now all you ladies you better take a warning
From this time on and learn:
Never speak harsh words to your true
lovin' husband;
He may leave you and never return.

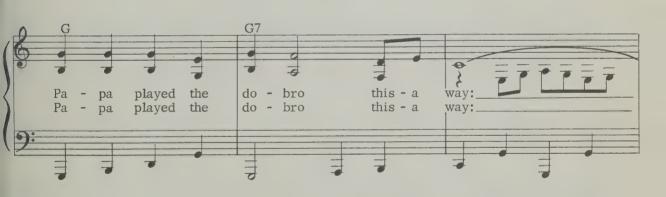
WHEN PAPA PLAYED THE DOBRO



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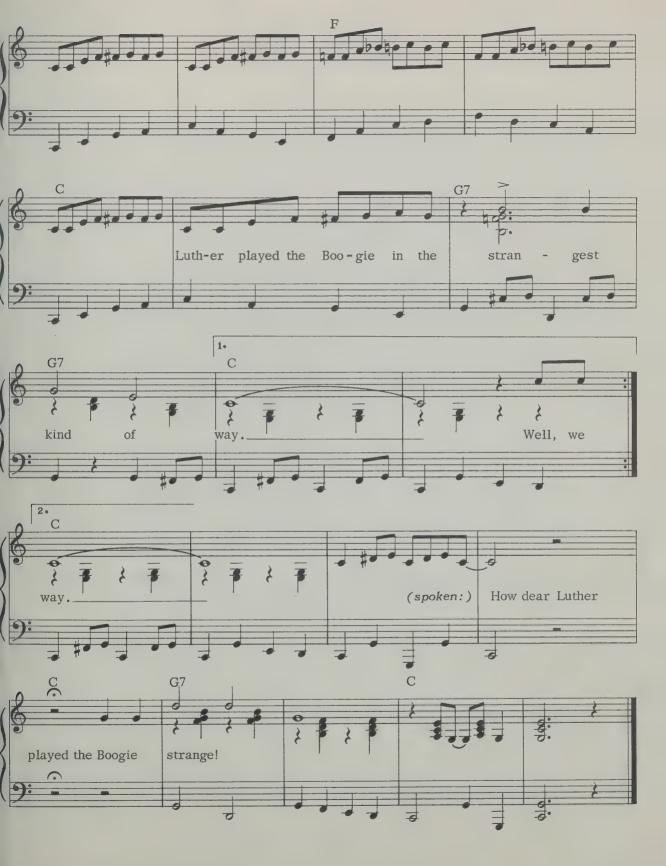
- 3. Well, now that Papa's gone away, it's hanging by the flue.
 - The top of it's rusted and the strings are rusty too.
 - It won't ever sound the way that it did when it was new.
 - When Papa played the dobro this-a way: And he'd go:

LUTHER'S BOOGIE



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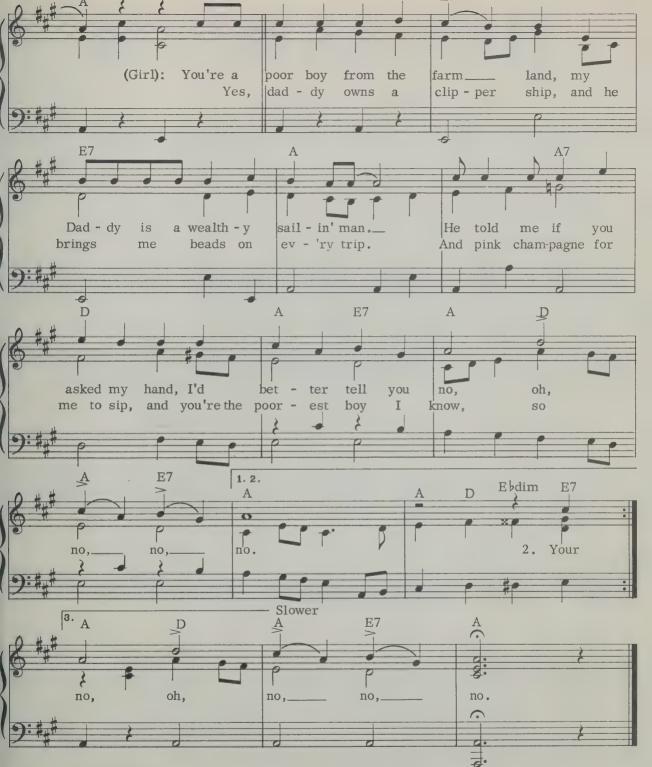




NO, NO, NO



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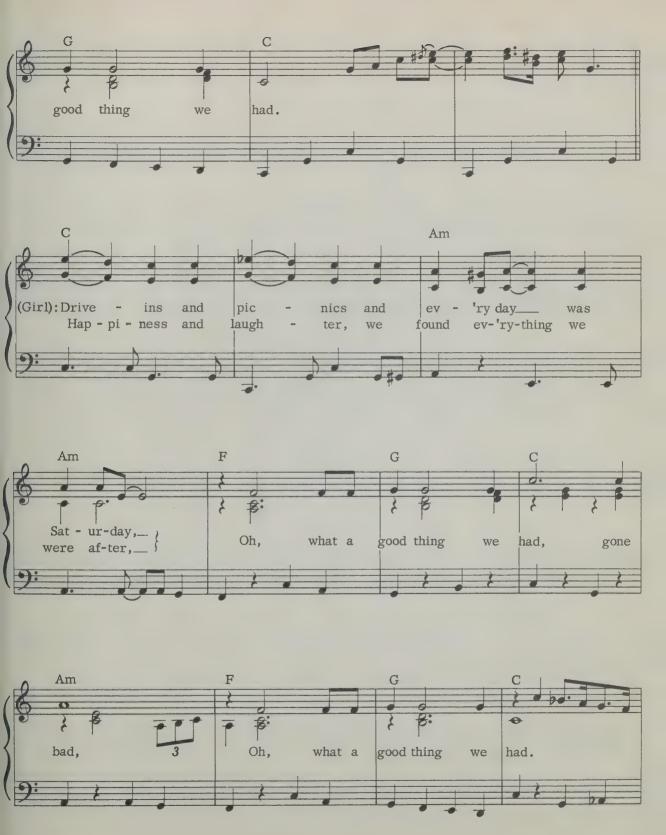
3. (Boy) I can't give you anything,
I can't afford a wedding ring,
A present that I'd like to bring.
But oh, I love you so, oh, don't say no.

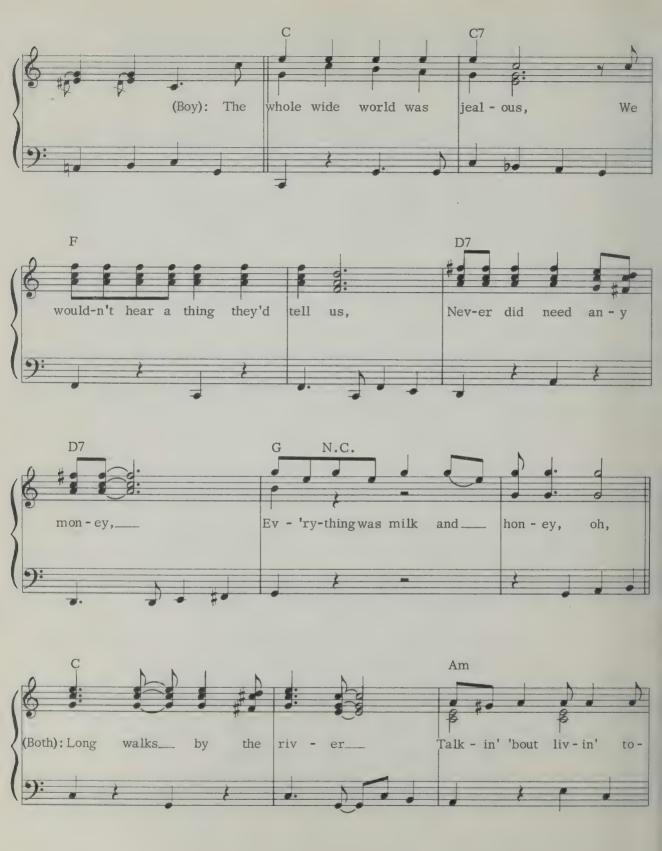
(Girl) My Daddy's three days out to sea, And he would turn me across his knee, If he knew you were kissing me. But I can't let you go, Oh, no, no, no, oh, (Both) No, no, no.

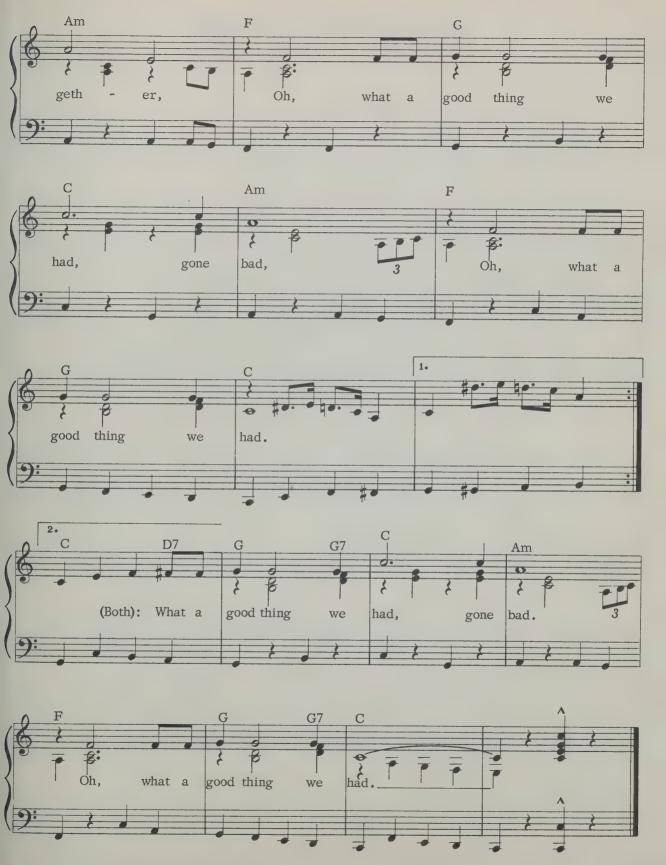
OH, WHAT A GOOD THING WE HAD



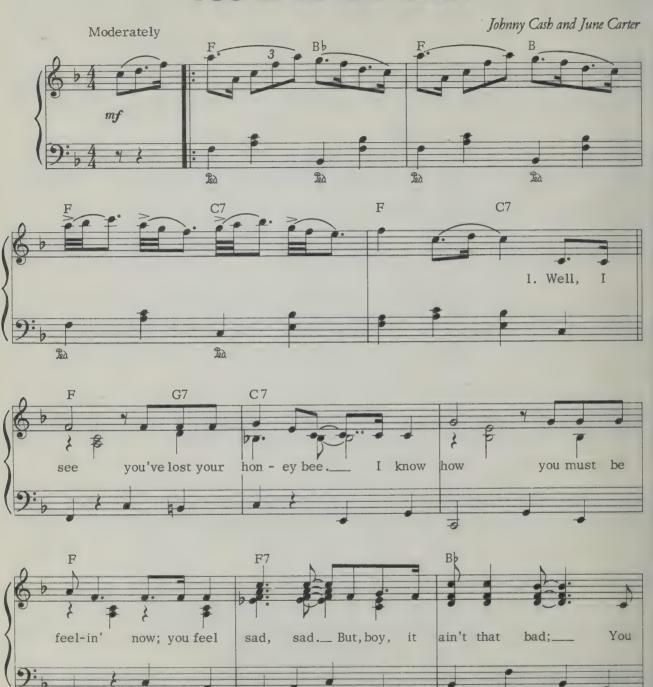
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YOU'LL BE ALL RIGHT



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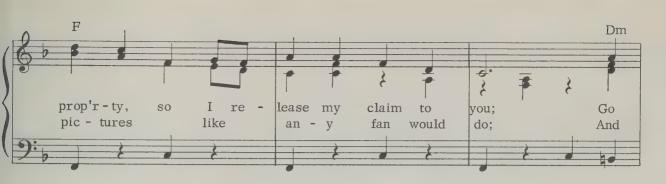
2. Why, don't you know, it wasn't long ago, your honey bee was queen of my bee tree. But then away she flew, and took my honey to you. You cry just a little bit, and die just a little bit, and then you'll be all right.

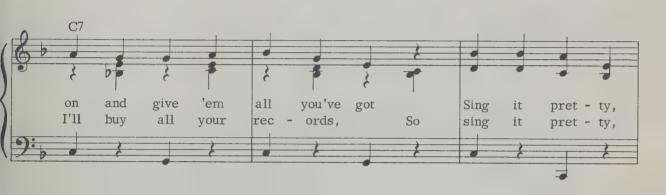
3. Well, I pity you;
I know what you're going through.
You saw your queen bee fly;
your honeycomb went dry.
But if you keep pushin' on,
you won't care if she's gone.
You cry just a little bit,
and die just a little bit,
and then you'll be all right.

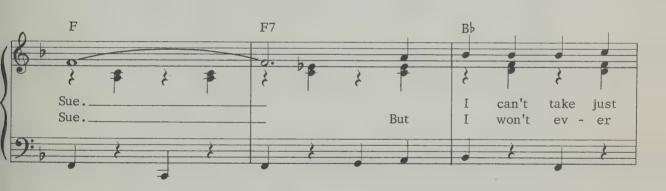
SING IT PRETTY, SUE

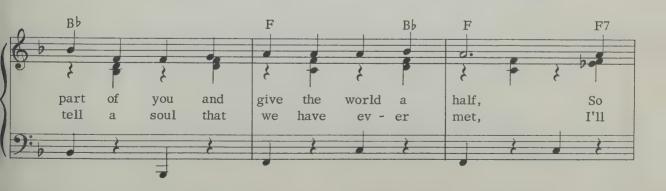


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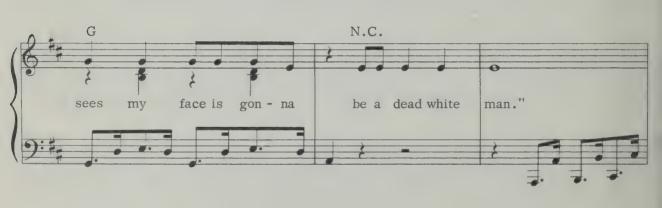


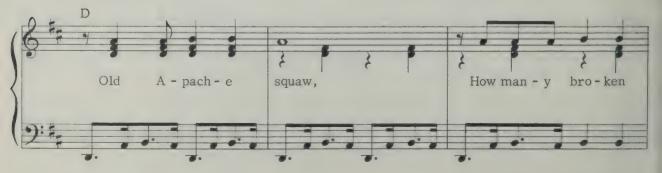
OLD APACHE SQUAW

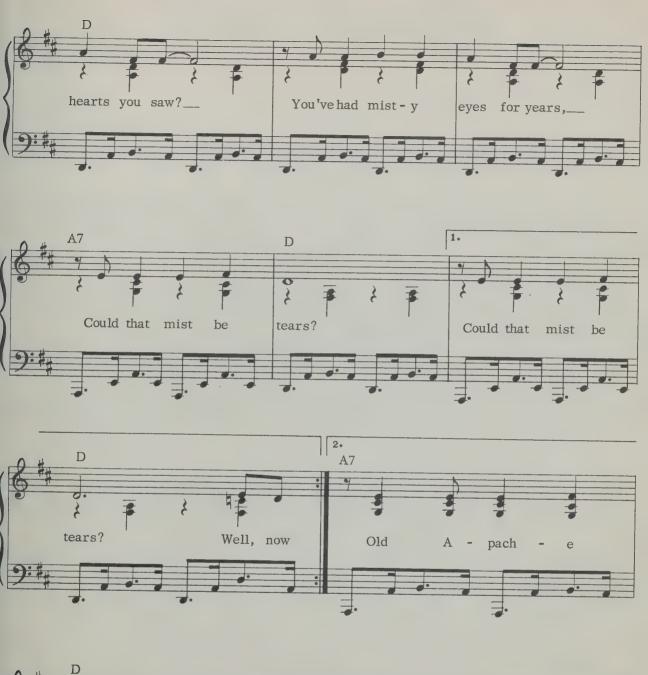


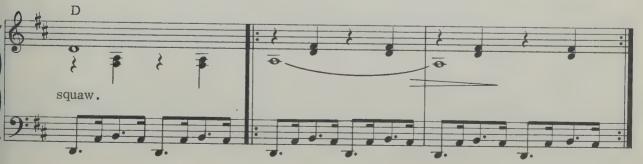






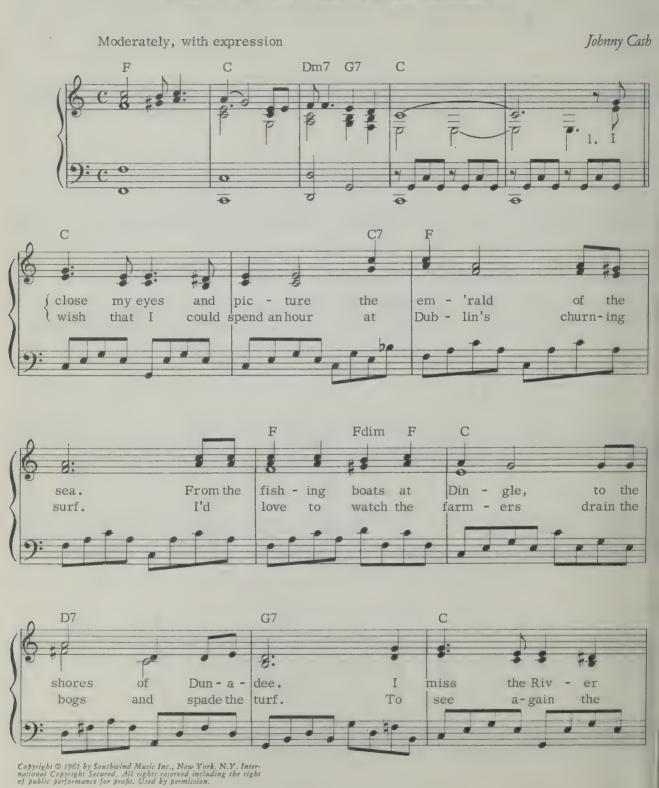


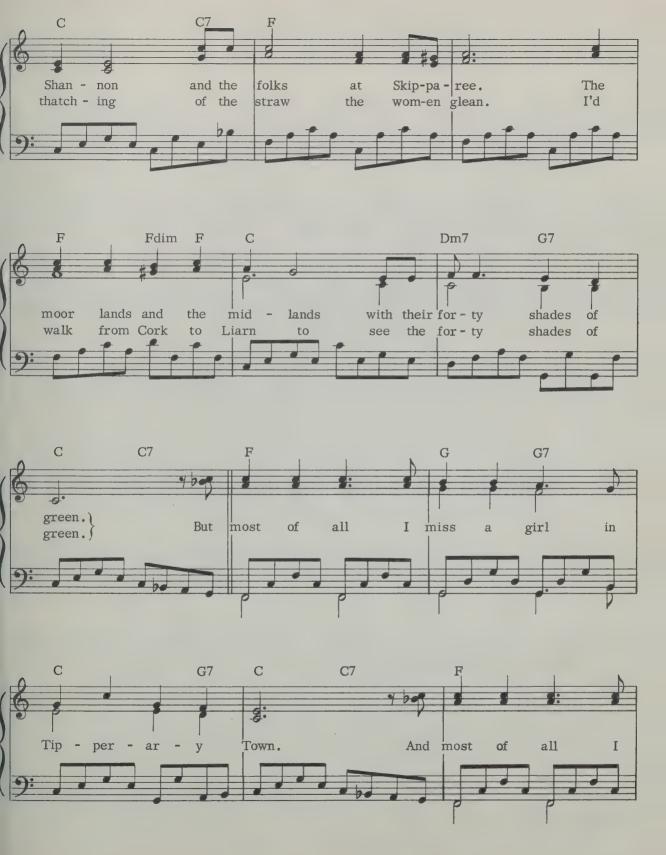




Repeat and fade

FORTY SHADES OF GREEN







YOU REMEMBERED ME

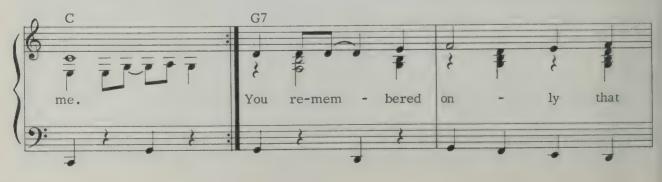


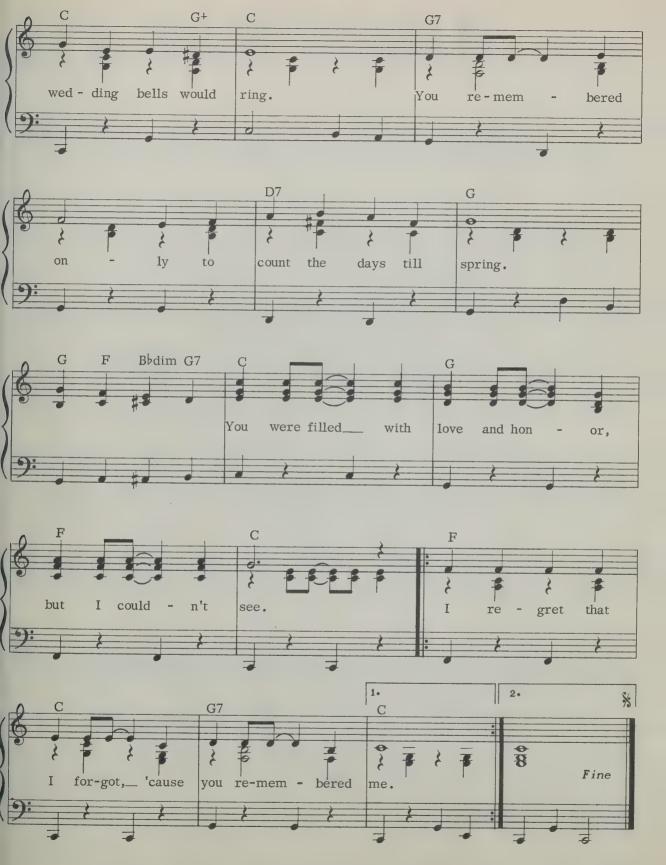
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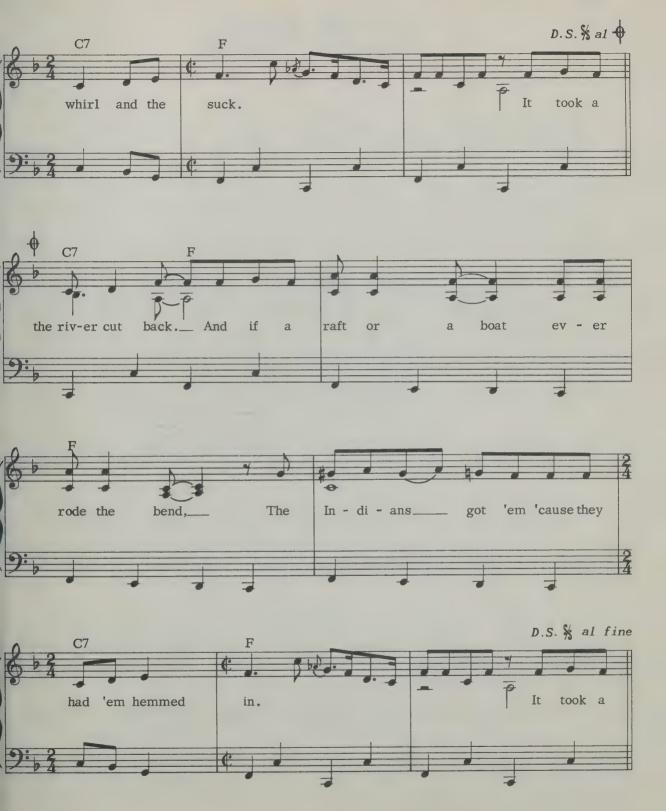
Johnny Cash



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AUSTIN PRISON



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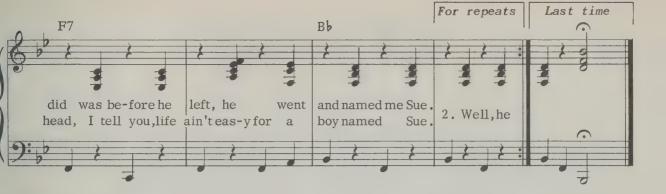
They even took me out and said,

215

A BOY NAMED SUE



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- 3. (Well,) I grew up quick and I grew up mean.

 My fist got hard and my wits got keen.

 Roamed from town to town to hide my shame,
 but I made me a vow to the moon and stars,
 I'd search the honky tonks and bars and kill
 that man that give me that awful name.
- 4. But it was Gatlinburg in mid July and I had just hit town and my throat was dry.
 I'd thought I'd stop and have myself a brew.
 At an old saloon on a street of mud
 And at a table dealing stud sat the dirty,
 mangy dog that named me Sue.
- 5. Well I knew that snake was my own sweet dad from a worn-out picture that my mother had. And I know that scar on his cheek and his evil eye. He was big and bent and gray and old And I looked at him and my blood ran cold, and I said, "My name is Sue. How do you do.
 - Now you're gonna die." Yeah, that's what I told him.
- 6. Well I hit him right between the eyes and he went down, but to my surprise he come up with a knife

And cut off a piece of my ear. But I busted a chair right across his teeth. And we crashed through

- The wall and into the street kicking and a-gouging in the mud and the blood and the beer.
- 7. I tell you I've fought tougher men but I really can't remember when.

- He kicked like a mule and he bit like a crocodile. I heard him laughin' and then I heard him cussin',
 He went for his gun and I pulled mine first.
 He stood there looking at me and I saw him smile,
- 8. And he said, "Son, this world is rough and if a man's gonna make it, he's gotta be tough And I know I wouldn't be there to help you along. So I give you that name and I said 'Goodbye,'
 - I knew you'd have to get tough or die. And it's that name that helped to make you strong.
- 9. Yeah," he said, "now you have just fought one helluva fight, and I know you hate me and you've

 Got the right to bill me now and I wouldn't

Got the right to kill me now and I wouldn't blame you if you do. But you ought to thank me

Before I die for the gravel in your guts and the spit in your eye because I'm the ______

That named you Sue."

Yeah, what could I do? What could I do?

10. I got all choked up and I threw down my gun.

Called him a pa and he called me a son,

And I come away with a different point of view.

And I think about him now and then.

Every time I tried, every time I win and if I

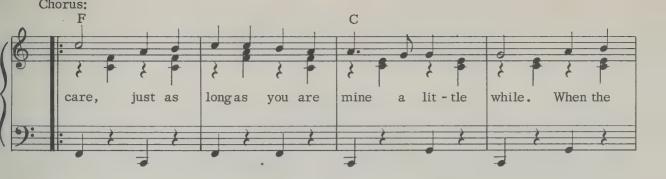
ever have a son I think I am gonna name him

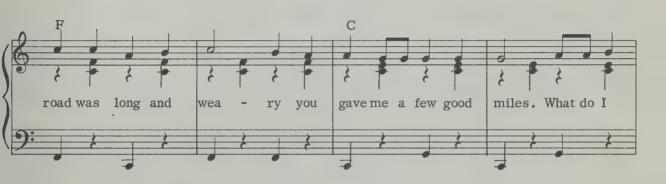
Bill or George—anything but Sue.

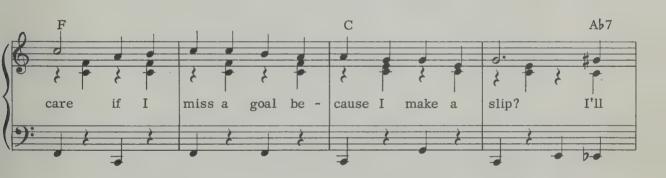
WHAT DO I CARE?

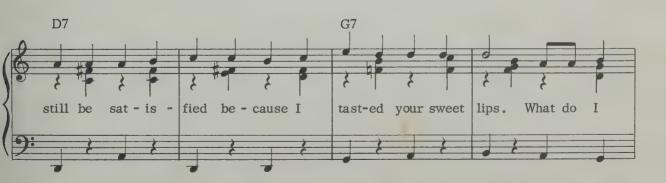


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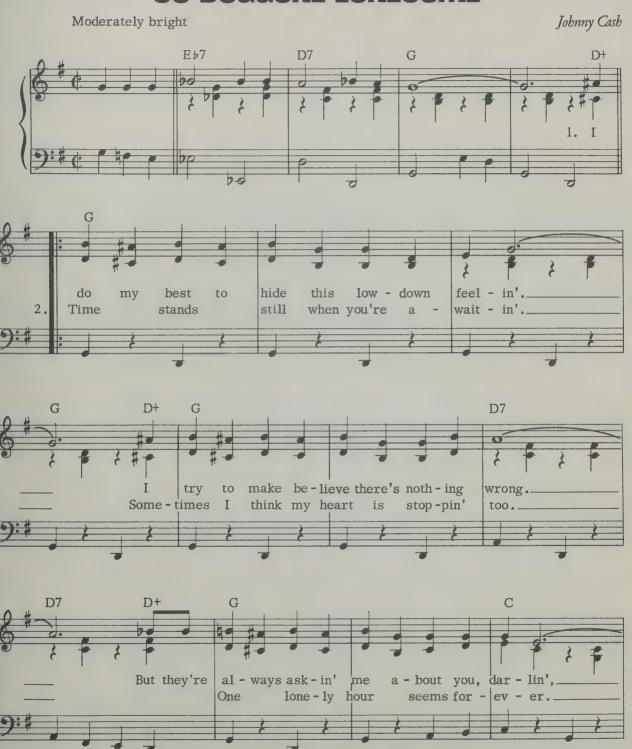






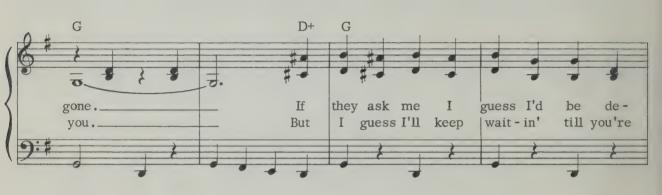


SO DOGGONE LONESOME



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JOHNNY CASH:

Notes for albums Johnny Cash at Folsom Prison and Bob Dylan: Nashville Skyline

FOLSOM PRISON BLUES

for "Johnny Cash at Folsom Prison"

The culture of a thousand years is shattered with the clanging of the cell door behind you. Life outside behind you immediately becomes unreal. You begin to not care that it exists. All you have with you in the cell is your bare animal instincts.

I speak partly from experience. I have been behind bars a few times. Sometimes of my own volition—sometimes involuntarily. Each time, I felt the same feeling of kinship with my fellow prisoners.

Behind the bars, locked out from "society," you're being rehabilitated, corrected, rebriefed, re-educated on life itself, without your having the opportunity of really reliving it. You're the object of a widely planned program combining isolation, punishment, training, briefing, etc., designed to make you sorry for your mistakes, to re-enlighten you on what you should and shouldn't do outside, so that when you're released, if you ever are, you can come out clean, to a world that's supposed to welcome you and forgive you.

Can it work??? "Hell no," you say. How could this torment possibly do anybody any good.... But then, why else are you locked in?

You sit on your cold, steel mattress and watch a cockroach crawl out from under the filthy commode, and you don't kill it. You envy the roach as you watch it crawl out under the cell door.

Down the cell block you hear a steel door open, then close. Like every other man that hears it, your first unconscious thought reaction is that it's someone coming to let you out, but you know it isn't.

You count the steel bars on the door so many times that you hate yourself for it. Your big accomplishment for the day is a mathematical deduction. You are positive of this, and only this: There are nine vertical, and sixteen horizontal bars on your door.

Down the hall another door opens and closes, then a guard walks by without looking at you, and on out another door.

"The son of a"

You'd like to say that you are waiting for something, but nothing ever happens. There is nothing to look forward to.

You make friends in the prison. You become one in a "clique" whose purpose is nothing. Nobody is richer or poorer than the other. The only way wealth is measured is by the amount of tobacco a man has, or "Duffy's Hay" as tobacco is called.

All of you have had the same things snuffed out of your lives. Everything it seems that makes a man a man: Women, money, a family, a job, the open road, the city, the country, ambition, power, success, failure—a million things.

Outside your cellblock is a wall. Outside that wall is another wall. It's twenty feet high, and its granite blocks go down another eight feet in the ground. You know you're here to stay, and for some reason, you'd like to stay alive—and not rot.

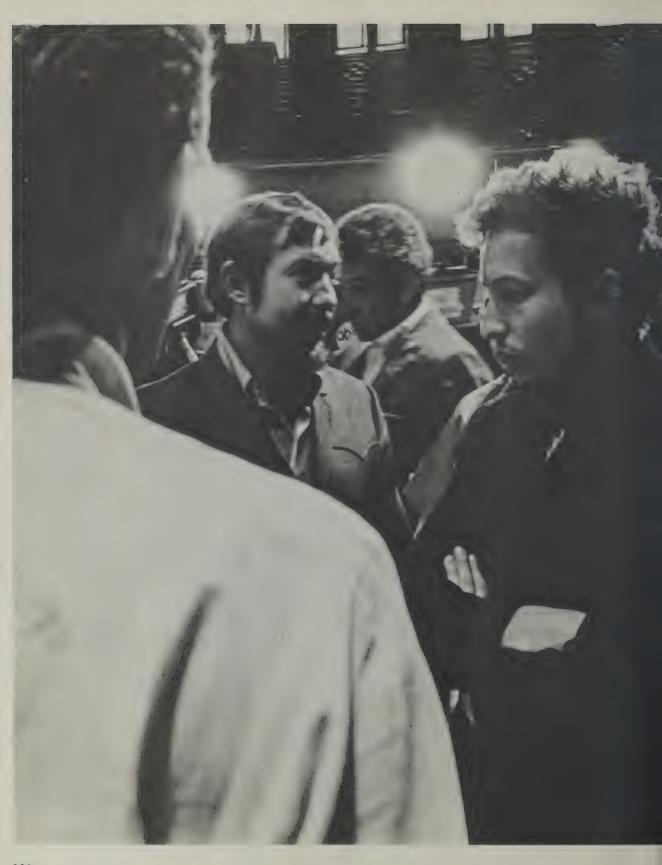
So for the fourth time I have done so in California. I brought my show to Folsom. Prisoners are the greatest audience that an entertainer can perform for. We bring them a ray of sunshine in their dungeon and they're not ashamed to respond, and show their appreciation. And after six years of talking, I finally found the man who would listen at Columbia Records. Bob Johnston believed me when I told him that a prison would be the place to record an album live.

Here's the proof. Listen closely to this album and you hear in the background the clanging of the doors, the shrill of the whistle, the shout of the men—even laughter from men who had forgotten how to laugh.

But mostly you'll feel the electricity and hear the single pulsation of two thousand heartbeats in men who have had their hearts torn out, as well as their minds, their nervous systems, and their souls.

Hear the sounds of the men, the convicts all brothers of mine—with the Folsom Prison Blues.

Johnny Cash, 1968



OF BOB DYLAN

for "Bob Dylan: Nashville Skyline"

There are those who do not imitate, Who cannot imitate But then there are those who emulate At times, to expand further the light Of an original glow.

> Knowing that to imitate the living Is mockery And to imitate the dead Is robbery

There are those

Who are beings complete unto themselves

Whole, undaunted—a source

As leaves of grass, as stars, As mountains, alike, alike, alike Yet unalike

Each is complete and contained And as each unalike star shines

Each ray of light is forever gone

To leave way for a new ray

And a new ray, as from a fountain Complete unto itself, full, flowing.

> So are some souls like stars And their words, works and songs

Like strong, quick flashes of light

From a brilliant, erupting cone. So where are your mountains To match some men?

This man can rhyme the tick of time The edge of pain, the what of sane

And comprehend the good in men, the bad in men

Can feel the hate of fight, the love of right And the creep of blight at the speed of light

The pain of dawn, the gone of gone The end of friend, the end of end By math of trend

> What grip to hold what he is told How long to hold, how strong to hold How much to hold of what is told.

And Know

The yield of rend; the break of bend The scar of mend I'm proud to say that I know it. Here-in is a hell of a poet. And lots of other things And lots of other things.

Johnny Cash, 1969

PICKING WITH JOHNNY CASH

by Happy Traum

Most of the songs in this book can be described as "country songs," not because they are necessarily from a rural neighborhood, but because the rhythms and chord patterns create a traditional sound and feeling that has its roots in the American folk style. The guitar is of course the instrument which most typifies this style, and its sound is almost indispensable to country music. Listen to any of the songs—"I Walk The Line," "Folsom Prison," "Jackson," "A Boy Named Sue,"— and you will hear the familiar boom-chick-a boom-chick-a rhythm setting the time as folk and country guitarists have been doing for generations.

This guitar style has many names. Woody Guthrie called it the "church lick," others call it the "scratch," and many name it after a singing group that first made that particular guitar sound famous — The Carter Family. (You can still see and hear Mother Maybelle Carter, one of the original trio, picking and singing on many of Johnny Cash's shows, and her singing daughter, June Carter, is married to Johnny Cash.) The Carter Family guitar style can be learned easily even by someone just starting the guitar, and it will certainly add to his enjoyment of these songs.

The Carter Family lick is based on a basschord bass-chord pattern usually played with a flat-pick, although some people prefer a thumb and forefinger combination instead. Here is how it goes:

Finger a chord — let's start with A.

- Pluck down on your bass (5th or A) string, producing a sharp, clear tone. Use your thumb or flat pick.
- 2) Brush down (\(\psi \)) across the three highest strings with your index finger or pick.
- 3) Brush up (\(\bar)\) across the same three strings.

Repeat all three steps, this time using an alternate bass note (6th or 4th string). Now do the whole thing again, this time saying: boom (bass)-chick (\downarrow) a (\uparrow); boom-chicka, boom-chicka . . .

That's all there is to it. Try it with different chords, experimenting to find the bass notes that sound best with the chord you are playing. Keep the rhythm good and steady — try not to slow down or speed up. Once you feel at home with this strum, try it with a song.

If you are playing in 3/4 time, the strum would be slightly different, although not more difficult to play: boom-chicka-chicka/boom-chicka-chicka (bass-down-up-down-up). Concentrate on getting a steady rhythm, with clean bass notes and sharp, clear chords.

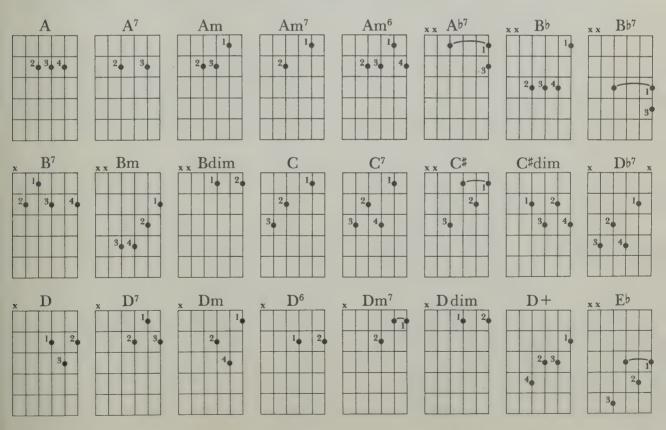
Playing these songs on guitar will increase your enjoyment of them, partly because you will be approximating the sounds you hear on records, radio and TV, and partly because the guitar lends itself so beautifully to these songs. Its voice has become familiar to us through the years, and most of us have come to love it as an integral part of our heritage. It is also an easy instrument to pick up and play with a minimum of musical training.

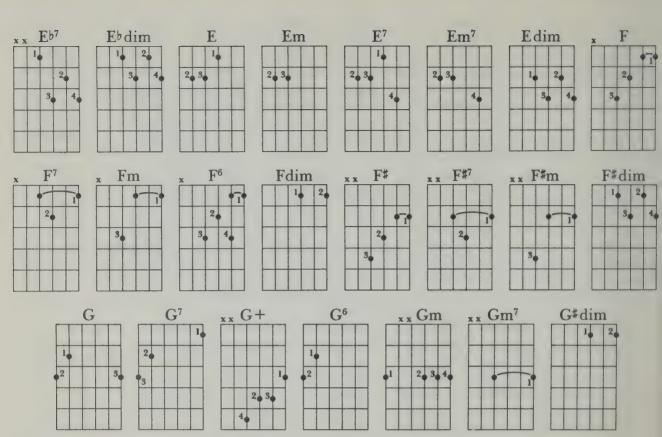
Of course, even if you master these techniques perfectly, you will not sound like a

Johnny Cash record. He is backed by a tight, professional group (The Tennessee Three) playing electric guitar, bass and drums behind his folky church lick. This group, and the sound it produces, has become almost as much a trademark for Johnny Cash as the famous voice itself. If you listen carefully, you will hear that the basis for this sound is still the traditional strum, but the guitar is set to make a sharp, metallic treble sound, and is played with short, precise "chops," the strings cut off almost before they have a chance to ring. The guitarist often plays chord inversions up the neck, which increases the sharp, treble sound. The bass and drums fill out the rest of the accompaniment in a similarly rhythmic way.

If you have an electric guitar, and are a little more advanced, you might try to get some of these sounds. If not, play the songs as well as you can, and you will have a fine time with them.

We have included below a page of chord diagrams for those who are unfamiliar with the chords in this book.





SELECTED DISCOGRAPHY

ORIGINAL GOLDEN HITS, VOL. 1 Sun Records (100)

ORIGINAL GOLDEN HITS, VOL. 2 Sun Records (101)

STORY SONGS OF THE TRAINS AND RIVERS (JOHNNY CASH AND THE TENNESSEE TWO) Sun Records (104)

GET RHYTHM Sun Records (105)

SHOWTIME
Sun Records (106)

Folsom Prison Blues / Hey, Porter / So Doggone Lonesome / There You Go / Next in Line / Cry, Cry, Cry / I Walk the line / Don't Make Me Go / Train of Love/Home of the Blues/Get Rhythm

Ballad of a Teen-age Queen / Come In, Stranger / The Ways of a Woman in Love / You're the Nearest Thing to Heaven / I Just Thought You'd Like To Know / Give My Love to Rose / Guess Things Happen That Way / Just About Time / Luther's Boogie / Thanks a Lot / Big River

Hey, Porter/Train of Love/Blue Train/ I Heard That Lonesome Whistle / Port of Lonely Hearts/Wreck of the Old 97/ Rock Island Line/Big River/Wide Open Road / Down the Street to 301 / Life Goes On

Get Rhythm/Mean Eyed Cat/You Win Again/Country Boy/Two Timin' Woman/Oh Lonesome Me/Luther's Boogie/Doin' My Time/New Mexico/Belshazah/Sugartime

Guess Things Happen That Way/Come In, Stranger / Rock Island Line / There You Go/Big River/Ballad of a Teenage Queen/I Walk the Line/The Wreck of the Old 97/Cry, Cry, Cry/Hey, Porter / Folsom Prison Blues

JOHNNY CASH SINGS THE BALLADS OF THE TRUE WEST Columbia Records C2S 838

Hiawatha's Vision / The Road to Kaintuck / The Shifting, Whispering Sands, Part I / The Ballad of Boot Hill / I Ride an Old Paint / Hardin Wouldn't Run / Mister Garfield / The Streets of Laredo / Johnny Reb/A Letter From Home/Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie / Mean as Hell / Sam Hall / 25 Minutes To Go / The Blizzard / Sweet Betsy From Pike / Green Grow the Lilacs / Stampede / The Shifting, Whispering Sands, Part II / Reflections

THE FABULOUS JOHNNY CASH Columbia Records CS 8122

Run Softly, Blue River/Frankie's Man, Johnny/That's All Over/The Troubadour/One More Ride/That's Enough/ I Still Miss Someone / Don't Take Your Guns to Town/I'd Rather Die Young/ Pickin' Time/Shepherd of My Heart/ Supper-Time

SONGS OF OUR SOUL Columbia Records CS 8148 Drink to Me/Five Feet High and Rising /The Man on the Hill/Hank and Joe and Me / Clementine / The Great Speckle Bird / I Want To Go Home / The Caretaker / Old Apache Squaw / Don't Step on Mother's Roses / My Grandfather's Clock / It Could Be You

RIDE THIS TRAIN
Columbia Records CS 8255

Loading Coal/Slow Rider/Lumberjack / Dorraine of Ponchartrain/Going to Memphis/When Papa Played the Dobro / Boss Jack / Old Doc Brown

THE SOUND OF JOHNNY CASH Columbia Records CS 8602

Lost on the Desert/Accidentally on Purpose/In the Jailhouse Now/Mr. Lonesome / You Won't Have Far To Go / In Them Old Cottonfields Back Home / Delia's Gone/I Forgot More Than You'll Ever Know/You Remembered Me/I'm Free From the Chain Gang Now/Let Me Down Easy / Sing It Pretty, Sue

RING OF FIRE: THE BEST OF JOHNNY CASH Columbia Records CS 8853 Ring of Fire/I'd Still Be There/What Do I Care/I Still Miss Someone/Forty Shades of Green / Were You There/ I WALK THE LINE Columbia Records CS 8990 I Walk the Line / Bad News / Folsom Prison Blues / Give My Love to Rose / Hey, Porter / I Still Miss Someone / Understand Your Man / Wreck of the Old 97/Still in Town/Big River/Goodbye, Little Darlin', Goodbye / Troublesome Waters

The Rebel — Johnny Yuma / Bonanza / The Big Battle / Remember the Alamo / Tennessee Flat-Top Box / Peace in the

Valley

BITTER TEARS
Columbia Records CS 9048

As Long as the Grass Shall Grow/Apache Tears/Custer/The Talking Leaves/The Ballad of Ira Hayes/Drums/White Girl/The Vanishing Race

FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA Columbia Records CS 9447

From Sea to Shining Sea / The Whirl and the Suck/Call Daddy From the Mine / The Frozen Four-Hundred-Pound Fair-to-Middlin' Cotton Picker/The Walls of a Prison / The Masterpiece / You and Tennesee / Another Song To Sing / The Flint Arrowhead / Cisco Clifton's Fillin' Station / Shrimpin' Sailin' / From Sea to Shining Sea (Finale)

JOHNNY CASH'S GREATEST HITS, VOL. 1 Columbia Records CS 9478 Jackson (with June Carter) / I Walk the Line / Understand Your Man / Orange Blossom Special / The One on the Right Is on the Left / Ring of Fire / It Ain't Me, Babe / The Ballad of Ira Hayes / The Rebel — Johnny Yuma / Five Feet High and Rising/Don't Take Your Guns to Town

CARRYIN' ON WITH JOHNNY CASH AND JUNE CARTER Columbia Records CS 9528 Long-Legged Guitar Pickin' Man/Shantytown/It Ain't Me, Babe/Fast Boat to Sydney/Pack Up Your Sorrows/I Got a Woman/Jackson/Oh, What a Good Thing We Had/You'll Be All Right/No, No, No/What'd I Say

JOHNNY CASH AT FOLSOM PRISON Columbia Records CS 9639

Folsom Prison Blues / Dark as the Dungeon / I Still Miss Someone / Cocaine Blues / 25 Minutes To Go / Orange Blossom Special/The Long Black Veil/Send a Picture of Mother / The Wall / Dirty Old Egg-Sucking Dog/Flushed From the Bathroom of Your Heart/Jackson (with June Carter) / Give My Love to Rose (with June Carter)/I Got Stripes/Green, Green Grass of Home/Greystone Chapel

JOHNNY CASH IN THE HOLY LAND Columbia Records KCS 9726 Prologue / Land of Israel / A Mother's Love / This Is Nazareth / Nazarene / Town of Cana / He Turned the Water Into Wine / My Wife June at the Sea of Galilee / Beautiful Words / Our Guide Jacob at Mount Tabor / The Ten Commandments / Daddy Sang Bass / At the Wailing Wall / Come to the Wailing Wall / In Bethlehem / In the Garden of Gethsemane / The Fourth Man / On the Via Dolorosa / Church of the Holy Sepulchre / At Calvary / God Is Not Dead

JOHNNY CASH AT SAN QUENTIN Columbia Records CS 9827 Wanted Man / Wreck of the Old 97 / I Walk the Line / Darling Companion / Starkville City Jail/San Quentin/A Boy Named Sue/Peace in the Valley/Folsom Prison Blues

HELLO, I'M JOHNNY CASH Columbia Records KCS 9943 If I Were a Carpenter/See Ruby Fall/Blistered/To Beat the Devil/I've Got a Thing About Trains/Route #1, Box 144/Sing a Traveling Song/Wrinkled, Crinkled, Wadded Dollar Bill/'Cause I Love You/The Devil to Pay/Southwind/Jesus Was a Carpenter

AWARDS 1956

BMI Award:

Folsom Prison Blues
I Walk the Line
So Doggone Lonesome

1957

The Cash Box Award:
The Most Programmed Male
Country Vocalist

BMI Award:

Next in Line
There You Go
Train of Love

1958

BMI Award:

Big River

Come In, Stranger

Home of the Blues

It's a Little More Like Heaven Where

You Are

The Cash Box Award:
The Most Programmed Male
Country Vocalist

1959

BMI Award:

All Over Again

Don't Take Your Guns to Town

I Got Stripes

Luther Played the Boogie

What Do I Care?

1964

BMI Award:

The Matador
Understand Your Man

1967

GRAMMY Award:

Best Country and Western
Performance—duet, trio, or
group (vocal or instrumental)— *Tackson*

–Johnny Cash,June Carter (Columbia)

1968

GRAMMY Award: Best Album Notes

(Annotator's Award)—

Johnny Cash at Folsom Prison

-Johnny Cash,

Annotator (Columbia)

GRAMMY Award:

Best Vocal Performance, male

Folsom Prison Blues,

Johnny Cash

Jackson

Johnny Cash and

June Carter

1969

Country Music Association

Annual Awards:

Entertainer of the Year

Single Album of the Year:

A Boy Named Sue

Album of the Year:

San Quentin

Male Vocalist of the Year

Vocal Group of the Year

(with June Carter)

Founding

President's Award—For

Outstanding Service to the

Country Music Association

The SESAC Award for

Lorena

Metronome Award-Man of

the Year

Gold Record Awards, awarded

by Record Industry Association

of America, Inc.

Ring of Fire

Johnny Cash,

Feb. 11, Columbia

I Walk the Line

Johnny Cash,

July 14, Columbia

BMI Award:

Folsom Prison Blues

Daddy Sang Bass

1970

GRAMMY Award:

Male Vocalist of the Year

Best Album Notes

(Annotator's Award)

Nashville Skyline

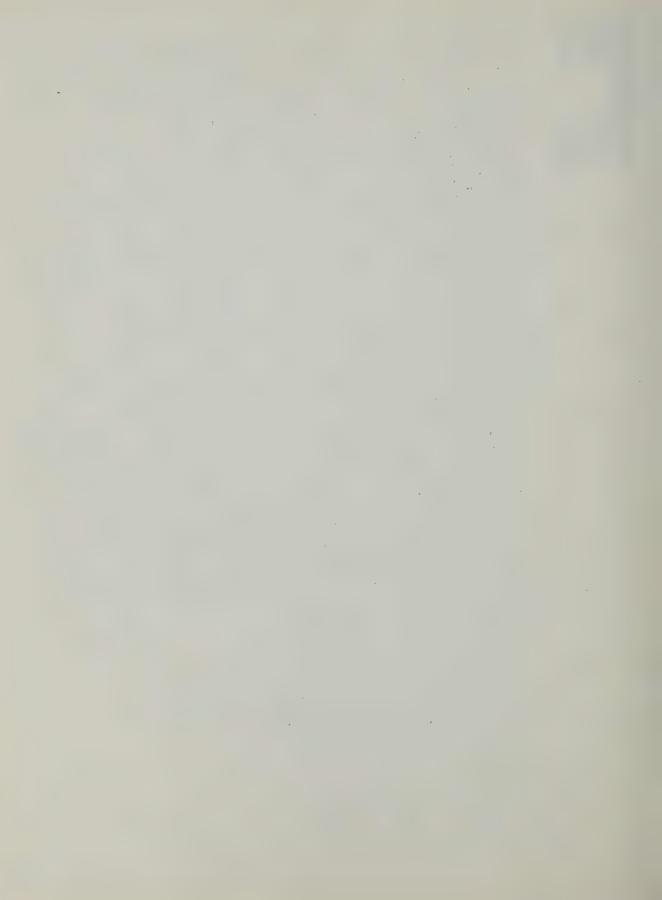
(Bob Dylan)—Johnny Cash,

Annotator (Columbia)

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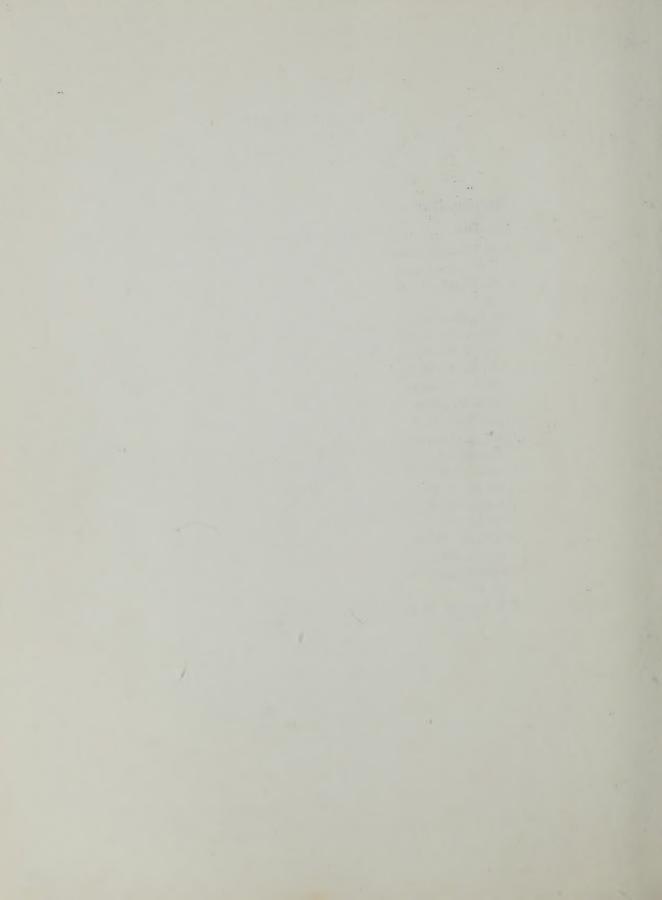
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SONGS



In his music, Johnny Cash tells us who he is. His honesty, his convictions and concerns, his sincerity, humor, and emotion are extressed directly and clearly. The music is the man. Here, through photographs, Johnny Cash's own words, through the songs he has written and those he is most associated with is a portrait ofoneof America's most dynamic and magnetic performers.

Back Cover photo by Joel Baldwin, courtesy Look Magazine



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